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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 145 No. 19 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS May 8, 1944

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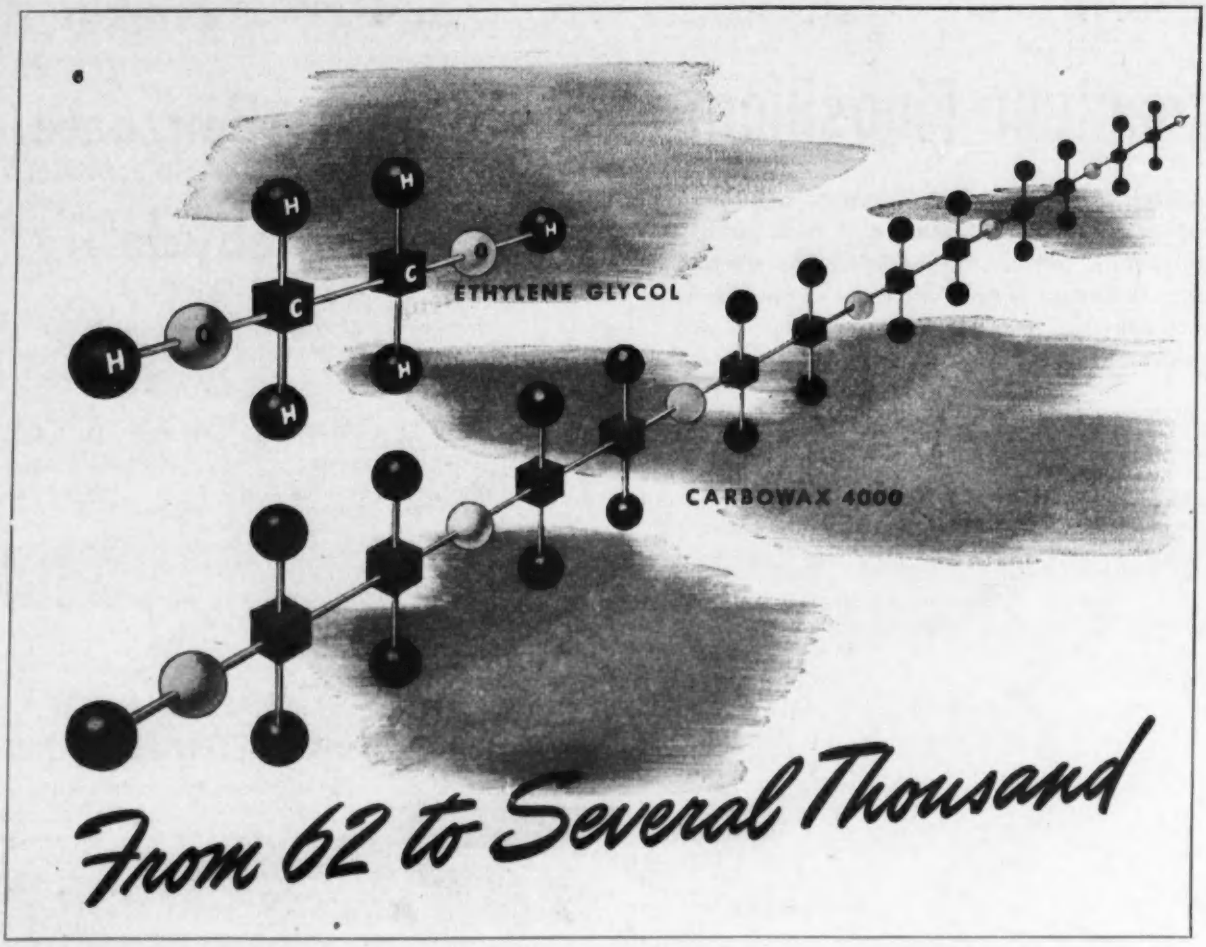

THE two molecules pictured here are smallest and largest in the family of glycols produced by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation. With molecular weights from 62 for liquid Ethylene Glycol to several thousand for wax-like Carbowax compound 4000, the family consists of 5 simple glycols and numerous polyglycol mixtures. These chemicals are so important that some of them are now restricted to essential war applications.

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No. 19 May 8, 1944 Volume 145

War Contracts Ending Bill Passes Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation assuring prompt payment to war contractors of their claims against the government when their contracts are terminated was passed by the senate and forwarded to the house for concurrent approval May 4. The bill (S. 1718), which carries out the contract termination recommendations of the Baruch-Hancock report, had been reported to the senate earlier in the week by the special committee on postwar economy policy and planning.

Efforts made to broaden the scope of the bill to cover other phases of the reconversion problem, such as unemployment benefits and other aids for workers in affected plants were defeated, but with the understanding that these will be dealt with in other bills now under consideration by the senate committees.

As passed by the senate the bill contains these main features:—

Creates an Office of Contract Settlement to supervise the activities of the procurement agencies in connection with contract settlements and interim financing.

Establishes a formula for settling terminated war contracts with provision for part payment of claims pending final settlement; payments to subcontractors as well as prime contractors; and prompt removed in sixty days, contractors may machinery from industrial plants. If not removed in sixty days, contractors may remove and store such property at government risk and expense.

Requires the procurement agencies to give advance notice of contemplated terminations of contracts.

Requires the procurement agencies to give advance notice of contemplated terminations of contracts so as to facilitate the efficient use of materials, manpower and facilities for war and for civilian purposes.

Relieves contracting officers of personal financial liability for any payments made in settlement of contracts, except in the case of fraud. The General Accounting Office is prevented from auditing and reviewing contracts before settlement, but is authorized to review payments after settlement to determine whether the payments were made in accordance with the agreements and whether there was any fraud.

Gov't Property on Lease Immune to State Tax

OPD Washington Bureau

Government-owned property leased by private industry is immune from State taxation, the Supreme Court of the United States held May 1 in a 7-to-2 decision reversing a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The Department of Justice said that the decision would remove some $7,500,000,000 of war-production property from the threat of State taxation.

The decision involved a real estate tax of $5,137 which Allegheny county, Pa., levied against machinery in the Homestead, Pa., plant of the Mesta Machine Company. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court had held that under State law, regardless of who possessed the title, the machinery constituted a part of the company's mill for assessment purposes, and had been properly assessed as Mesta's real estate.

Justice Robert Jackson in the majority opinion of the court asserted that the title to the machinery was held by the United States, and that the "substance" of the Pennsylvania taxing procedure was to lay a general property tax on government-owned property which was in violation of the Federal constitution.

Justices Owen Roberts and Felix Frankfurter dissented, contending no Federal interest was involved.

A.P.M.A. to Meet In Hot Springs June 5-7

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will hold its thirty-seventh annual convention at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 5 to 7.

Listerine Ad Citation Dismissed by F. T. C.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed the complaint issued against the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, without prejudice to the right of the commission to institute further proceedings should future facts so warrant.

The respondent, Lambert Pharmacal Company, was charged in the complaint with the dissemination of misleading representations in the sale of listerine antiseptic. In its advertising, according to the complaint, the respondent represented that dandruff is of an infectious type caused by a particular germ, and that the preparation is effective in killing this germ. The complaint further declared that the respondent misrepresents that the product will effectively prevent colds and sore threats, kill all mouth or throat germs, and that it quickly halts food fermentation in the mouth which causes halitosis or bad breath.

Drug Surplus for Relief Use Urged by President

OPD Washington Bureau

Congress was urged to make available $800,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by President Roosevelt May 4 to enable the agency to begin now the accumulation of the huge supplies of drugs, foods, clothing and other articles which it will need for distribution in the liberated areas.

Of the total amount, $450,000,000 would be a direct appropriation, and the remainder would consist of a transfer of supplies, services, and funds available under the lend-lease act. The $800,000,000 is a little less than two-thirds of the $1,350,000,000 which the United States is pledged to contribute to UNRRA.

The indication contained in the President's request to Congress is that

—*Continued on page 39*

Agriculture Dep't Plant Pests Work Permanent

OPD Washington Bureau

Activities of the Department of Agriculture in such fields as controlling plant and animal pests and diseases, some of which have been carried on for fifty years, would be made permanent programs of the department under legislation (H. R. 4278) passed by the senate May 2.

The bill, which is an amendment to the organic law of the department, became necessary as a result of a parliamentary situation that developed in the house last year when members of the committee on agriculture objected to the actions of the committee on appropriations in providing funds for projects which had never been authorized by Congress.

—*Continued on page 61*

WPB Facilities Bureau Chief Named

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of John B. McTigue as director of the Facilities Bureau and vice-chairman of the facilities Committee of the War Production Board has been announced by WPB Vice-Chairman Donald D. Davis. Mr. McTigue has been deputy director of the Facilities Bureau for the past nine months. Richard A. Kimball was named deputy director of the Facilities Bureau, and Robert A. Irwin, acting deputy director for Tax Amortization.

Quinine Synthesis Claimed By Two Harvard Chemists

Total chemical and physical duplication of quinine by synthesis from a coaltar chemical was reported May 3 by the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. This synthetic attainment of a goal sought for at least a century comes through the work of two young chemists, Dr. Robert R. Woodward and Dr. William E. Doering, Harvard graduates, engaged in work of instruction in organic chemistry, the former at Harvard, the latter at Columbia.

The work assumably was done in connection with the endeavors of the Polaroid Corporation to find a replacement for microscopic crystals of quinine used in its special optical material. It is reported that the reproducers of quinine have also synthesized an optical isomer of the alkaloid.

Production to Be Licensed

Production of synthetic quinine by the Woodward-Doering process has not been developed beyond a very limited laboratory scale. According to Edwin H. Land, president and director of research of the Polaroid Corporation, the commercial practicability of the complex, multiphase process has not yet been determined. The quantity thus far produced has not been sufficient for the conducting of any clinical tests or animal experimentation to determine the therapeutic properties of the synthetic substance.

The Polaroid Corporation does not intend to engage in the commercial synthesis of quinine. Its main interest, Mr. Land said, lies in the scientific contribution and the military potentialities of the substance. The company's plan, decided upon after consultation with government officials, contemplates licensing of the process to "such organizations as are best fitted to assure the broadest usefulness of the scientific discovery." Any proceeds, Mr. Land said, will be utilized as far as practicable in furthering similar scientific research.

Benzaldehyde Is Base

According to technical data so far available, the process will be described in detail in the forthcoming issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*—the synthesis of quinine is begun with benzaldehyde. The first step is the conversion of that compound into 7-hydroxyisoquinolin. After about twenty steps the compound evolves as quinotoxine, from which quinine is produced, apparently by means of the process discovered by Rabe in 1918.

Heretofore the practicability of converting quinotoxine to quinine has been valueless because the only known source of quinotoxine, was quinine, from which it has been split off by Pasteur in 1853.

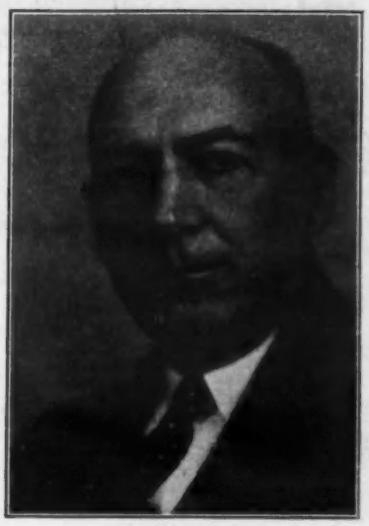
The reported discovery of a process for synthesizing quinine was received with great interest by government officials and others in Washington, but the general opinion prevailed that it would have no immediate effect on any of the antimalarial programs now being conducted by the government. Officials said that they have known of

—*Continued on page 65*

W.G. Campbell Retires As Food, Drugs Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

The retirement of Walter G. Campbell, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, April 30, has been announced by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt. Commissioner Campbell, who left Federal service under the volun-



Walter G. Campbell

—*Continued on page 65*

World Petroleum Parley Concluded

OPD Washington Bureau

Preliminary exploratory discussions on world petroleum problems between United States experts and Great Britain, which began here April 16, were concluded May 3, according to an announcement made jointly here and in London. The two groups will now report the results of these discussions to their governments.

Passing from the full discussion of broad principles, the two groups reviewed various specific matters of mutual interest relating to the production, distribution and transportation of oil. These included pending problems affecting the oil operations abroad of the American and British oil industry, questions relating to oil production particularly in the Middle East, the proposed trans-Arabian pipeline and the Iraq Petroleum Company's project for an additional pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq to Haifa.

War-Built Plants Reserve In Peacetime Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

Maintenance of a sufficient reserve of war-built plants and equipment in a stand-by condition that can be put into immediate operation, if the need arises, to outproduce the world in the latest types of war equipment was urged by the Army Ordnance Association May 1. The AOA is an organization founded in 1919 with a nationwide membership society of over 17,000 executives and engineers of industry and services.

In its announcement the association said that this war has proved to the

—*Continued on page 66*

Penicillin Hospital Depots Established

OPD Washington Bureau

The Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has announced the names of the more than 1,000 hospitals in the United States which have been selected to serve as depot hospitals for the limited civilian distribution of penicillin. American hospitals should begin receiving by May 10 their first shipments of penicillin under the plan.

The distribution is to be handled through the Office of Civilian Penicillin Distribution which has been established in Chicago, with Dr. John N. McDonnell as director. Depot hospitals will be expected to recognize the requests of other hospitals and, when their need has been established, to furnish penicillin for their purchase to the best of the depot hospitals' ability in consideration of the supply on hand.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 5, 1944	Apr. 28, 1944	May 7, 1943
138.2	**138.2**	**136.2**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was a bigger display of repricing of unceiled materials in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs, last week. The changes were the more numerous on the boosting end; but their net influence was not sufficient to make a recordable difference in the general average. Half the changes were in botanical drugs, where the ups were three times as many as the downs.

Talk continued to outrun action with respect to turning from military to civilian business. There is increasing evidence of slowing down in the former field; but there are no men to put to work in the latter. Until the fighting job of the war also has been completed, whatever may be the talk about draft deferments, manpower for civilian jobs will be getting smaller and smaller.

Heads Wood Preservers

Walter P. Arnold, technical director of the Wood Preserving Division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has been elected president of the American Wood Preservers Association.

Match 'Trust' Suit Filed by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

Six American companies, two British companies, a Canadian company, a Swedish company, two American agents of the Swedish company, and six of their officers were charged in a complaint filed in the United States District Court in New York City May 1 by the Department of Justice with maintenance of an international cartel in the manufacture and distribution of matches, in violation of the Sherman antitrust act.

Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, in charge of the Antitrust Division, said the complaint states that the present conspiracy in the world match industry against which the complaint is directed was reinforced by an agreement entered into in 1920 by Ivar Kreuger, the late so-called "match king," and William Fairburn on behalf of their respective companies, the Swedish Match Company and the Diamond Match Company.

Eucalyptus Oil, Carnauba Wax Higher in Britain

LONDON, May 5, 1944

Prices on eucalyptus oil have been advanced to 7s. 6d. per pound. Carnauba wax is also higher at 440s. per hundredweight.

Quebracho and Wattle Extracts Ceiled by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has issued a regulation establishing specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on sales of quebracho and wattle extracts and wattle bark. The order (MPR-531) is effective May 13 and provides one set of prices for importers selling a large percentage of the products direct from incoming ships to tanneries and another set for grinders and liquefiers who process a small amount of the imported materials for sale to smaller tanneries. Distributors who purchase the processed materials for resale will apply to OPA for their maximum ceilings.

The ceilings fixed in the regulation are:—

Importers' prices for sales of solid, ordinary, basis 63 percent tannin, quebracho extract are 4.875 cents per pound in carload lots and 5.125 cents in less than carloads; for solid clarified, basis 64 percent tannin, 5.375 cents per pound in carload lots, and 5.625 cents in less than carloads.

Importers' prices for sales of wattle bark range from $50 to $55 per ton, depending on quality.

Importers' prices for South African solid wattle extract, 62 percent tannin guaranteed, are 5.35 cents per pound in carload lots, and 5.60 cents in less than carloads; for East African, 61 percent tannin, 5.225 cents per pound in carload lots and 5.475 cents in less than carloads.

All importers' prices are "from deck" at United States port of arrival.

Grinders' and liquefiers' prices for sales of ground or powdered clarified quebracho extract, basis 70 percent tannin, range from 8.25 cents to 8.75 cents per pound for carload lots; 8.50 cents to 9 cents in less than carloads; and from 8.75 cents to 9.25 cents per pound for sales of less than twenty bags.

For sales of ground or powdered quebracho extract, no tannin basis (for oil well drilling purposes), prices range from 8 cents to 9 cents per pound for carload lots; 8.25 cents to 9.25 cents in less than carloads; and from 8.50 cents to 9.50 cents per pound for sales of less than twenty bags.

Prices for liquid quebracho extract, basis 35 percent tannin, range from 3.625 cents to 4.50 cents per pound for sales in tankcars or tank trucks, from 4.125 cents to 5 cents for minimum of fifty barrels; 4.375 cents to 5.25 cents for minimum of ten barrels; and 4.625 cents to 5.50 cents for less than ten barrels.

Prices for ground or powdered wattle extract, basis 66 percent tannin, range from 8.75 cents to 9 cents per pound for carload lots; 9 cents to 9.25 cents in less than carloads, and from 9.25 cents to 9.50 cents for sales of less than twenty bags.

For liquid wattle extract, basis 35 percent tannin, prices range from 4.50 cents to 5 cents per pound for tankcar or tank truck sales; 5 cents to 5.50 cents for minimum of fifty barrels; 5.25 cents to 5.75 cents for minimum of ten barrels; and 5.50 cents to 6 cents for sales of less than ten barrels.

All grinders' and liquefiers' prices listed are f.o.b. processing plant.

Oil Chemists to Meet In New Orleans May 10

American Oil Chemists' Society will hold its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., May 10 to 12. The program follows:—

"The Economic Position of Oils and Fats in the War and Postwar Periods," R. M. Walsh, Washington, D. C.

"The Spectrophotometric Determination of Soybean Oil in Cottonseed and Other Vegetable Oils," R. T. O'Connor, D. C. Heinzelman, and F. G. Dollear, New Orleans, La.

"Preparation and Properties of Synthetic 1-Monoglycerides and Simple Triglycerides of Linoleic and Linolenic Acids," B. F. Daubert and A. R. Baldwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Continuous Lithium and Aluminum Stearate Grease Manufacture," H. G. Houlton, Louisville, Ky.

"Human Studies in the Digestion and Absorption of Some High-Melting Short-

—Continued on page 65

Lard Below Ceiling

Lard market was easy during the week. Sales of choice lard in round lots were made at 11½c. per pound, loose, Chicago, 130 points below the ceiling. Offerings at close at the same figure not attracting buyers.

Monsanto Plastics Div. Headed by Williams

Felix N. Williams, production manager of the phosphate division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been made general manager of the company's plastics division in Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Williams succeeds John C. Brooks as general manager of the Plastics Division. Mr. Brooks, who

Felix N. Williams

died unexpectedly April 26, en route from St. Louis to New York, was general manager of the division since its acquisition by the Monsanto Company in 1938.

Mr. Williams was born in Jackson, Ala., in 1901. Following his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1923, he was employed by the Swann Chemical Company which later was acquired by Monsanto.

Formaldehyde Prices Reduced by DuPont

The electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced a new price schedule for formaldehyde, U.S.P., solution. The schedule, effective May 6, follows:—

Packages	Price per pound C.L.	L.C.L.
Tankcars, 72,000 lbs. net	3.60c	.....
Drums, 475 lbs. net	4.90c	5.40c
Barrels, 450 lbs. net	5.50c	6.00c
Kegs, 200 lbs. net	6.50c	7.00c
Kegs, 125 lbs. net	6.75c	7.25c
Kegs, 60 lbs. net	7.75c	8.25c
Carboys, 100 lbs. net	5.50c	6.00c

Above prices are f.o.b. Perth Amboy, freight equalized West Haverstraw, New York, or Tallant, Okla. Drums and carboys extra and returnable at buyer's expense. Barrels and kegs included in price and non-returnable.

Price in tank trucks, 13,000 pounds and 26,000 pounds net, delivered New York City, 3.85 cents per pound; delivered Northern New Jersey, 3.75c. per pound.

WPB Revises Purchase Rule in Priorities No. 1

General rules governing the status of purchase orders that are changed by persons who originally placed them have been issued in Direction No. 1 to Priorities Regulation No. 1, the War Production Board has announced. The general rule is that a change in a customer's order constitutes cancellation of the order and must be considered as a new order received on the date of the change if, but only if, the change will require the manufacturer to interfere with his production.

N.Y. Paint Production Club Elects Officers

Revelation of plans for its midsummer outing, election of officers for the ensuing year and illustrated expositions on the hot lacquer process and electrostatic dipping and spraying of finishing or coating materials constituted the highlights of the latest monthly meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held in the Building Trades Employers Association building, May 4.

On the score of the outing, the entertainment program committee re-

—Continued on page 50

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Bids Wanted

Ascorbic Acid Tablets:—17,000,000, Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd 54, opening May 11.

Chloride, Anhydrous Ferric: — 600,000 pounds in aqueous solution, Commissioners, D. C., District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5416-A, opening May 22.

Dextrin, Type A:—74,000 pounds, Chief, Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd 58, opening May 11.

Gelatin:—8,820 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 98-S, opening May 23.

Medical Supplies:—General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section, Washington (25); circular 1284, opening May 1

Multi-vitamin tablets:—750,000,000, Procurement Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement No. Awd 57, opening May 23.

Oleomargarin:—96,690 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25); invitation 108-S, opening May 12.

Sodium Metaphosphate:—91,100 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 112-S, opening May 24.

Soda Ash:—19,800 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 119-S, opening May 19.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Industries generally have more than a passing interest in the considerations now being given by the War Labor Board to the demands being made upon the steel industry by the United Steel Workers of America; for what the board does in this case may set the pattern for all other industries in the matter of maintenance of the present high wage levels in the postwar period.

One of the demands of the union is for inclusion in the contract of a provision for a guaranteed minimum weekly wage for a period of two years dating from the time when the present contract expires. The idea is to carry the present wage rates into the period after the war as a guarantee to the workers against any loss of income due to the termination of the war. The proposal marks a new radical trend in social security programs which heretofore have been toward reliance on unemployment compensation as a means of stabilizing income of industrial workers.

A considerable number of companies in the past, either on their own motion or in connection with union contracts, have set up wage-guaranty plans, but never has it been attempted on an industry-wide basis. And since the steel industry has been the pacesetter for wage levels in other industries and the benefits which its workers have gained from their contracts sooner or later show up in the contracts of other industries, a favorable decision by the board on this question can have widespread effect.

One of the chief arguments advanced by the union in behalf of the wage-guaranty provision stems from the actions of the government on farm prices. If the farmers can be guaranteed a minimum price for their products in the postwar period, similar guaranties should, in fairness, be extended to the industrial workers, they say.

Poison Labeling

Representative Sol Bloom of New York has started a drive in Congress to have the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act tightened up to require warning labels on poisonous substances. He was motivated to introduce a bill on this subject (H. R. 4708) by the recent deaths of several babies who were fed a substance in which boric acid was inadvertently mixed.

Mr. Bloom is proposing an amendment to section 502 of the act, relating to misbranded articles, to provide that a drug is considered misbranded if it contains any quantity of boric acid, or any other substance which is poisonous when used internally and which is similar in appearance to another drug which is for use internally, unless it bears a label containing the statement, "Warning—Poisonous if Used Internally."

If enacted into law his amendment would become effective in thirty days.

Latin America Industrializing

Notable advances have been made in the development of industries in many of the Latin-American republics since the war started in 1939. Industries processing strategic materials for United Nations war needs, together with chemicals and miscellaneous manufactures, have in particular, made much progress.

In Mexico, partly from the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the United States and Europe, there has been a strong incentive to expand chemical productions. New plants have been built or are under construction for the production of cellulose, acetic and sulphuric acids, and many other chemical compounds. German-controlled drug concerns have been taken over by the government.

Brazil also has taken a long step forward in the chemical field. New projects completed, under way, or planned, include a 50,000-ton plant for manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash; a plate glass factory; several plastic plants; a sulphuric acid plant; and many vegetable and fruit oil extracting plants. Several plants have been added for the production of pharmaceuticals.

Argentina reports more than 200 chemical and allied plants, including plants making pharmaceuticals, have been put into operation since 1939.

Botanical Drug Plantings

Labor conditions on the farms permitting, there is a possibility that some farmers may go back into the production of belladonna this year. Agriculture Department representatives believe that as many as 100 acres will be devoted to this botanical if the growers get the labor. Two years ago when our offshore supplies were cut off the farmers harvested about 500 acres of belladonna. This more than met the needs and last year practically none was produced.

It is not expected that there will be any plantings of henbane this year because supplies being obtained from the wild plant seem to fill the needs. Considerable digitalis may go into the ground, but not of the USP variety. It is *Digitalis lanata*, a variety used principally in England. About 15 acres will be sown to the crop—probably the first time it has been grown commercially here.

Penicillin Progress

Government officials are in agreement that there are few industries that can match the record of the penicillin producers in filling the needs for an important product. And they are unstinting in their praise of the work that the industry has done.

In spite of the many handicaps that beset any industry starting in on an entirely new product which was known only by a few people in the laboratories, the penicillin industry today is running to schedule and, in fact, is filling almost completely the most optimistic expectations. Less than six months ago the forecasts of the time when supplies would be available for consumers was the middle of this Summer; instead, the industry is now—the middle of Spring—turning out the drug in such quantities that WPB has been able to go forward with plans for meeting public needs.

From an output of little more than 400,000,000 units in the first five months of 1943, the industry has come along so rapidly in little more than a year that last March the output was up to 35,000,000,000 units. All the reports on April production are not in yet, but it would not be surprising if the April output was almost double that of March.

Fertilizer Piles Up

Ole Man Weather is causing all kinds of trouble for fertilizer manufacturers. There has been so much rain in the South and West over the past few months that the farmers have been unable to do much plowing and as a consequence haven't much use for fertilizer right now.

Reports to Washington indicate that, as a consequence, the warehouses of fertilizer manufacturers are bursting with supplies and there is grave danger that they will have to curtail operations because they are running out of storage space. The problem is presenting itself every place, but in the far West where weather conditions have been more normal.

Agricultural officials are praying for a dry spell. That is the best solution they know of for the problem right now.

Motorcar Insufficiency

The stockpile of new motorcars available for civilian users—and that includes the police, medical services, and the FBI—will be completely exhausted in less than five months at the present rate of consumption. This is the underlying factor that is causing WPB to give so much consideration recently to the advisability of permitting the automobile industry to resume production, rather than any question whether the industry has caught up with army requirements

—Continued on page 68

Fish Oils Set-Aside Order Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of crude sardine and menhaden oil will set aside approximately one-third of their production after May 1, 1944, for uses classified as essential by the War Food Administration, but the remaining 1944-45 fish oil production, with three specific exceptions, may be used without restriction. The new regulations are contained in War Food Order No. 60, amendment 1, which replaces Food Distribution Order No. 60. It will eliminate the necessity for government stockpiling of fish oil and simplify regulatory procedure.

Under the order, producers of sardine and menhaden oil will set aside the second, fourth and thereafter every third tankcar for delivery to certified purchasers, or on specific authorization of the Director of Distribution, War Food Administration.

The exceptions involve the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feeds and vitamin feeding oils; and the limited use of seal oil and Pacific coast herring oil.

The essential uses for which sardine and menhaden oil will be set aside are in hot-dip tinning, terne plating and galvanizing; and in the manufacture of insulating varnishes, ship-bottom paint, alkyd resins, heat-resistent paint, water-insoluble metallic soaps, lubricants, caulking compounds, mechanical packing, textile sizes, and natural or synthetic rubber products.

Certain tolerances and substitutions are permitted, and an automatic release of set-aside oil is provided in the order if the producer does not have in his possession a certified order for the oil fourteen days prior to its production, or unless delivery has been specifically authorized by the Director of Distribution.

Users may obtain up to four tankcars of the set-aside oil simply by certifying to WFA and to the producer that it will be used for essential purposes, in accordance with WFO No. 60, but quantities in excess of four tankcars may be obtained during the 1944-

—Continued on page 48

Fertilizer Industry Advisers to OPA Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a Fertilizer Industry Advisory Committee to confer and cooperate with the Office of Price Administration on problems connected with manufacturers' and sellers' maximum prices of mixed fertilizers, nitrogenous fertilizer materials, superphosphate and potash for agricultural use has been announced. The membership of the committee follows:—

H. B. Baylor, International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago; L. E. Britton, Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston; A. H. Carpenter, Atlanta; George Cushman, Long Island Produce & Fertilizer Company, New York; Leon Davis, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans; Ross Hannahan, Planters' Fertilizer & Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C; N. E. Harman, Meridian Fertilizer Factory, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Bayless W. Haynes, Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Howell, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va.; R. L. King, Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; D. J. McIntyre, Dixie Guano Company, Laurinburg, N. C.; John A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky.; Weller Noble, Pacific Guano Company, Berkeley, Calif.; C. B. Robertson, Robertson Chemical Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; W. S. Rupp, Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md.; C. D. Shallenberger, Shreveport Fertilizer Works, Shreveport, La.; John W. Sims, Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Columbus, Ohio; Backman Smith, Naco Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C.; R. A. Waite, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass.

Nicotine Producers Industry Advisers Named

Nicotine Producers Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. John A. Rodda, of the Chemicals Bureau, is the government presiding officer. Members of the committee are:—

R. C. Haberkern, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; C. Sgonina, American Nicotine Company, Henderson, Ky.; George F. Leonard, Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Trahern, Nicotine Production Corporation, Clarksville, Tenn.; D. I. Trainer, General Chemical Company, New York.

Fats, Oils Quotas Raised for Paints

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has increased from 60 to 70 percent the fats and oils quota for the manufacture of such products as paints, varnishes, coated fabrics and linoleums, and has authorized an exemption from quota restrictions of the oil content of finished products purchased from the Army, Navy and other exempt agencies. The quota is based on average use in 1940 and 1941. These and other changes are made by an amendment to War Food Order 42 (formerly FDO 42), which is effective May 4. The amendment also raises from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds per calendar quarter the maximum quantity of fats and oils which may be used by manufacturers without restriction, provided they were using fats and oils prior to July 1, 1943. This increase in exempt use will eliminate all quota restrictions for some 250 firms.

It changes the definition of "principal ingredient" so that any product for human consumption which contains rationed fats or oils, but which is not covered by OPA Ration Order 16, will not be considered as a finished product under WFO 42, even though fats or oils may actually be its principal ingredient. As a result, rationed oil used by a manufacturer of such products as confectionary coatings will be charged to the quota of the refiner rather than to the manufacturer of the unrationed product.

Craig Resigns as Chief Of Protective Coatings

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation, effective May 31, of Thomas J. Craig, chief of the Protective Coatings Branch of the Chemicals Bureau, has been announced by the War Production Board. He will be succeeded as chief of the Protective Coatings Branch by Wells Martin, his deputy, who has been associated with the Protective Coatings Branch since April, 1942. Mr. Martin resided in Chicago before coming to Washington, D. C. Mr. Martin will also serve as chief of the Natural Resins and Naval Stores Section. He has had 25 years' experience in the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry.

Benjamin H. Belcher has been appointed deputy chief of the Coatings Branch to succeed Mr. Martin, and will also continue to serve as chief of the Coatings Section, having supervision of the paint, varnish and lacquer unit, the coated fabrics unit and two solvents units. He has been connected with WPB since April, 1942, and previously resided in Greenwich, Conn. He has had 10 years' experience in the paint industry.

The Coatings Branch now consists of the following four sections: The Coatings Section, B. M. Belcher, chief, Dr. Henry O. Farr, assistant; Pigment and Color Section, Thomas J. Starkie, chief, Charles Love, assistant; Natural Resins and Naval Stores Section, Wells Martin, chief; Synthetic Resins Section, Ralph T. Urich, chief.

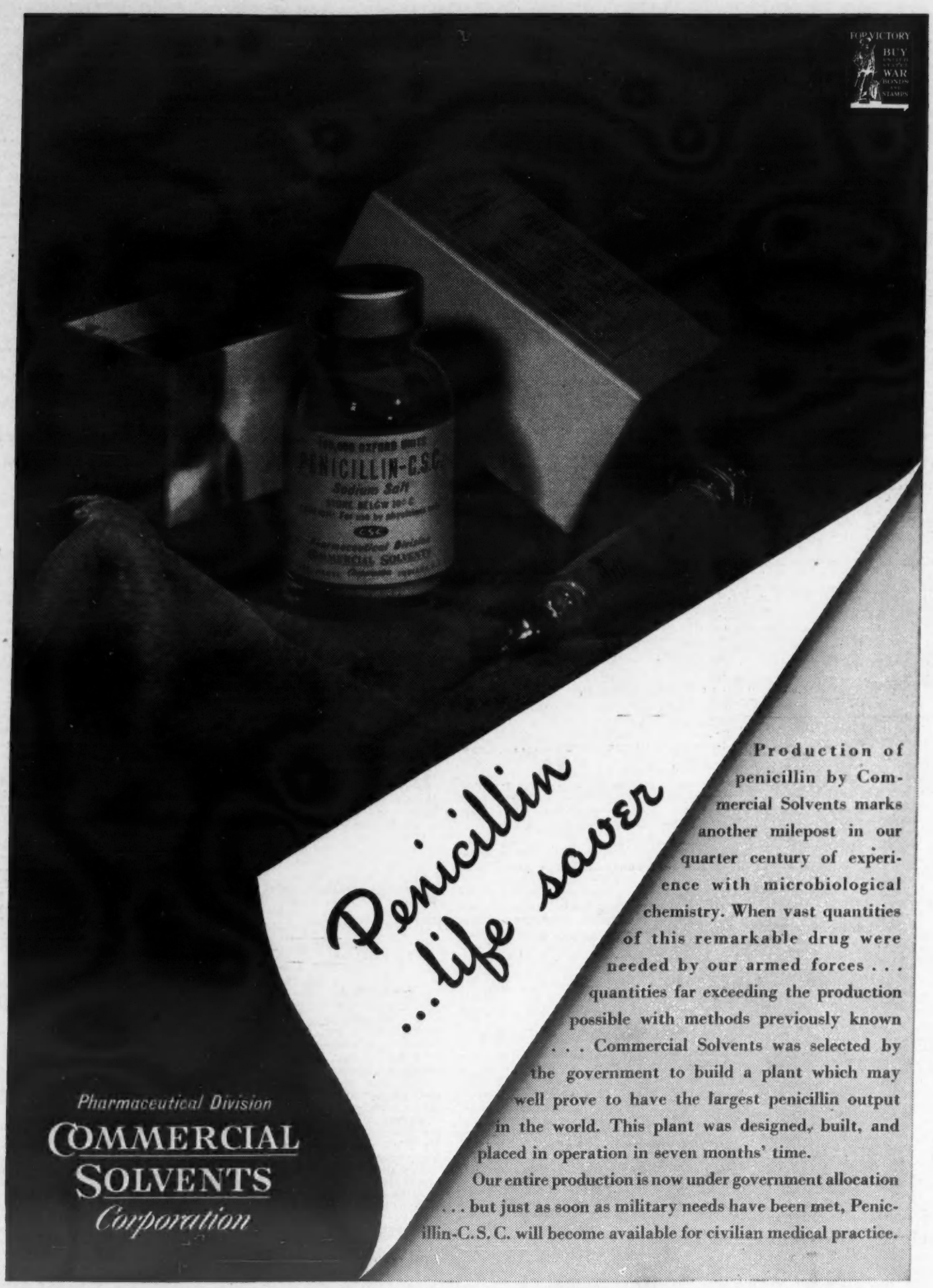
Superphosphate Advisory Group Formed By OPA

Manufacturers of superphosphate will be represented in all OPA discussions on ceiling price regulations affecting the industry through the appointment by the Office of Price Administration of a Superphosphate Producers' Industry Advisory Committee. The committee follows:—

H. B. Baylor, of the International Minerals & Chemical Corp., Chicago; R. P. Benedict, of Darling & Co., Chicago; L. E. Britton, of the Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston; L. H. Carter, of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York; A. H. Case, of the Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Fla.; F. R. Dulany, of the Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Company, Savannah, Ga.; R. A. Jones, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Anaconda, Mont.; R. L. King, of the Georgia Fertilizer Company, Valdosta, Ga.; S. L. Nevine, of the Arkansas Fertilizer Company, Little Rock, Ark.; W. T. Wright, of the F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.

Chemurgic Conference In Southwest May 18

The first Southwest regional Chemurgic Clinic will be held in Oklahoma City, May 18 to 20. The meeting is sponsored by the National Farm Chemurgic Council.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PENICILLIN-C.S.C.
Sodium Salt
Pharmaceutical Division
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
Penicillin ...life saver
Production of penicillin by Commercial Solvents marks another milepost in our quarter century of experience with microbiological chemistry. When vast quantities of this remarkable drug were needed by our armed forces . . . quantities far exceeding the production possible with methods previously known . . . Commercial Solvents was selected by the government to build a plant which may well prove to have the largest penicillin output in the world. This plant was designed, built, and placed in operation in seven months' time.
Our entire production is now under government allocation . . . but just as soon as military needs have been met, Penicillin-C.S.C. will become available for civilian medical practice.

A. D. M. A. Holds Thirty-third Annual Meeting

Hot Springs, Va., May 4, 1944

Conditions attending supplies of essential materials, packaging as well as potent, the special demands of war for medicaments and other healing agents, progress of pharmacal science, and medical care as an aspect of human relations—these were foremost among the topics occupying the members of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association in their thirty-third annual meeting which closed here today. In attendance, as well as in interest, the meeting was big.

In its discussion of the peculiar demands of war and the pharmacal advances which have evolved from them, the association has able assistance from Maj.-Gen. George F. Lull, deputy Surgeon-General of the Army; Brig.-Gen. C. C. Hillman, of the Office of the Surgeon-General; Capt. Eric G. Hakansson, of the Naval Medical Research Institute; Col. Leonard T. Peterson, of the Office of the Surgeon-General; Brig.-Gen. James Simmons; Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch, of the OSGA sanitary corps; Capt. W. W. Hall, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and Dr. J. F. Mahoney, of the United States Marine Hospital.

An amendment to the association's by-laws was adopted to meet current trends in connection with dues for companies doing an annual business of $6,000,000 or more.

The New Officers

The election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous approval of the following presented by the committee on nominations:—

President, Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.

First vice-president, John S. Zinsser, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia.

Second vice-president, Robert Lincoln McNeil, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.

Third vice-president, Carleton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.

Executive vice-president, Carson P. Frailey, Washington.

Treasurer, Donald S. Gilmore, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Secretary, Carson P. Frailey, 506 Albee building, Washington 5, D. C.

Additional members of the executive committee, John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago; M. C. Eaton, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.; Frank F. Law, of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia; Carl N. Angst, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; R. A. Whidden, of Bauer & Black, Chicago; Thurston Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati; George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York; F. W. Lawson, of the E. L. Patch Company, Stoneham-Boston, Mass.

President's Address

The value of annual conclaves to businessmen and scientists was noted by John G. Searle, president of the association, in his official address. The lessons thus learned from experiences of the present are invaluable as preparation for the future, he declared.

The drug manufacturing industry, Mr. Searle pointed out, has expanded, rather than converted, to take care of its part in the national war effort. It has done an excellent job, meeting every demand of the armed forces and supplying them with curative and preventive agents which have reduced loss of life to a small percentage from wounds, as well as from sickness. The industry has maintained at the same time excellent service for civilian needs, and Mr. Searle said:—

Dr. A. W. Lescohier
New President*, A.D.M.A.

John G. Searle
Retiring President, A.D.M.A.

This fact should be kept well in mind when considering any post-war problems, or any plans involving the disposal of war surpluses. We are not a large industry money-wise, but there is none that performs a more essential public service. From the standpoint of volume of business done, the total of the entire industry is trifling compared to some even large individual corporations, but the trust we have, the responsibility we assume, the care and caution necessary for our manufacture, the "know-how" of production, are all things that must be preserved, and nothing must occur in the future that will disrupt our operations or facilities, or the general health of the nation will suffer correspondingly.

Briefly reviewing the association's activities in the past year, Mr. Searle told of the programs and practices constructed by the executive committee with reference to war-contract transactions, disposal of government drug surpluses, public relations, war bond campaigns, records of war developments, alcohol drawback, governmental questionnaires, supplies of materials and containers, State legislation, and tax schemes. The president praised the executive vice-president, Carson P. Frailey, for the able handling of the matters recited, as well as thousands of individual problems.

Medical Care

In addition to an appreciative reference to the activities of the committee for the extension of medical services, Dr. Searle paid particular attention to medical care plans. He said:—

One is often confronted with the subject of the future of the pharmaceutical business. Given sound management, whose chief aim will be that of service to the community, and who will invest sufficiently in research so as to constantly improve medicaments, there is no reason why this industry should not function efficiently ad infinitum.

The only possible blight that could occur would be that of state socialized medicine, for if government took over the practice of medicine it, of course, would soon engulf the manufacturer, for government-owned hospitals and government's own services would prepare all products used.

Today it would seem that so-called "popular-front" governments throughout the world are planning radical changes for all human endeavor. They are planning to regulate the lives of humans in regard to education, economics, science, labor, industry, and control all social relations generally. It would seem they believe that nothing we have done or thought in the past is good enough for the proposed new world. Apparently they have selected medicine as a logical place to begin their inroads. However, in considering medicine, they do not make any charge against the progress of medicine, against the research of medicine, against the amount of medical education or knowledge needed, but rather they confine their criticism to the cost of medical service and the distribution of medical care.

They overlook completely the many added services to medical practice which, by their very nature, have become indispensable. These today include the need for great buildings, trained personnel, laboratories, equipment, and also the need for highly qualified technicians to aid in diagnosis. Much of this is needed to reinforce the advanced knowledge gained in medical treatment. These services and needs, of themselves, are costly. The social planners disregard the very geographic differences in this vast country of ours which limits these kinds of services in various areas, and they suggest one type, one cost, one method, one plan for all. The impracticability of these ideas is immediately apparent. There are too many variants throughout our nation. There are too many different customs and ways of life. There are too many ways of making a livelihood to enable one national medical plan being applicable to all.

A thorough public opinion survey, made on medical practice for the first time in history, has shown that the great majority of people do not want government to dominate the health field, but the problem of better medical care for all remains. One method of solving this need for many employed people is by group insurance plans sponsored by individual companies. These plans can be built to meet individual group needs, and there are many such plans operating successfully in the country today.

A 'Must' for Industry

To me a hospitalization, surgical fee, and sickness insurance plan is a "must" for everyone in our industry. We who are so dependent upon the medical profession should certainly be 100 percent in their support by seeing that our employees are protected against unusual or prolonged illness. It should also be very definitely part of our individual plans to see that such insurance receives wide publicity and acceptance by all industry. We are only acting for our own selfish interests when we carry out such a program. We are only protecting the future of our business in seeing that the great majority of the working people and their families are covered by such plans.

Mr. Arthur M. Fisher, writing in the January 15 issue of Forbes Magazine, urging firms to adopt health insurance programs, states that if something is not done about it the following will happen:—

"1. The country will get some sort of government health insurance program, but business will pay for it through the nose.

"2. It would yield less to the industrial worker than if each business instituted a sensible plan of its own.

"3. Politicians will be the heroes and will acquire an impressive following of the new federal officeholders with their teeth in lifelong jobs

"4. Once again industry will look and feel like a tired old heel."

The above remarks lead naturally into policies having to do with general overall human relations. We hear a great deal about public relations today. I wish we would hear more about what industry is doing on human relations. Charity and goodwill begin at home, and if our own house is in order our efficiencies will be better. One of the reasons that our business is so good today and has been good for the last couple of years is because the general income of the average person is greatly increased. People have more money to spend on their own health. They have money to see that old chronic illnesses in the family receive attention. They have money to have long-postponed operations performed.

Despite propaganda to the contrary, I believe that most people have been very interested in performing their war jobs and many have spent money with their own physician so that illnesses were promptly cared for so that they could stay at their productive work. Now then, of course, a lot of this kind of money has come into being purely because of warwork, a lot of the extra money has been received for overtime work, and this latter kind of money is going to stop when war orders are cancelled. There will probably be a lapse between this occurrence and the time many industries get into full civilian production.

The Bases of Prosperity

What, then, is going to be the effect on our business and what are we going to do by way of example about our own pay and wage rates? I certainly hope that we do not go back to the false economy and security of the Golden Twenties. I certainly hope that we will be broad enough in our thinking to realize that our good business results from prosperity and good wages, and I, therefore, sincerely hope that none of our individual firms will start playing the labor market and bargaining to reduce rates and wages which we can all well afford.

Following the end of the war there undoubtedly will be some relaxing in the tax laws. Probably the first relief will be from the excess profits tax. This is bound to be of help to the majority of our companies, but it is my hope that we will not be shortsighted and feel that stockholders are entitled to receive the benefit of all of the tax relief. Certainly I hope we will utilize these very funds to continue our good payrolls to our employees and that we will use other parts of it to bring them a human relations plan in the way of pensions and other benefits, so that they can hold up their living costs and expenditures and thus add to the prosperity of the country.

Some criticize for making post-war plans now, but anyone with any business experience knows that every successful business must constantly plan well ahead. So far in our war planning and services, our industry has gained great strength. To take care of our nation's needs, we have done a good job. This job is still before us, but some day it will be completed. When that day comes, let us then remember that it was well done, not by oratorical promises or fancy economical philosophy, but that it was accomplished because of the advance planning, because of the determination, because of the "blood, sweat, and tears," if you will, by the men in industry.

In the postwar era, let us keep in the habit of doing our job well and of cooperating with each other and with the government when necessary so that we will ever be moving forward. Let us not become soft in our thinking, or get so that we depend on government help so that through our own failings we will be put in the position of a few years ago and succumb again to the lyrics of the political opportunists.

We in this industry have a great deal to be thankful for. Let us constantly show that appreciation by maintaing our ideals, conquering our own problems and ever being of greater benefit to those we serve.

Executive Observations

Commentaries on the philosophies of the organization and comment on its activities composed the report to the convention by the executive vice-president, Carson P. Frailey, who is also secretary of the association. Mr. Frailey spoke as follows:—

Carson P. Frailey
Executive Vice-President, A.D.M.A.

The association year opens today on a note of new expectations. While the years which lie immediately ahead will have their critical periods, the accomplishments of the past fully demonstrate our ability to successfully meet every challenge. It is the typically American way. Moreover, the grueling experience has completely converted any flabbiness which may have existed into strong scientific and economic muscles from which we have every reason to anticipate achievements not dreamed of heretofore. But don't take it for granted that this industry, or any other in fact, can coast along on its past performances in production, research, or administrative capacity. It rarely follows. A policy of that kind is merely foam on the sea of progress. Security rests in large measure in doing it better. Science is always resourceful. When it could no longer open the daycoach window it air-conditioned the train. Such an attitude will dispel all gloom about the outlook and cure those who may be afflicted with that occupational disease characterized by fear of the future.

It has been noted with deep satisfaction by our office, and doubtless by the world, that research programs on the part of member firms have continued to

—Continued on page 56

* Dr. A. William Lescohier, the new president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, has been president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, since 1938. He has been associated with the company for thirty-five years, starting as a member of its research staff. After successively having been assistant director of the research and biological departments, director of the department of experimental medicine, and assistant to the president, he was made general manager in 1929.

Dr. Lescohier is a native of Detroit. He got his M.D. degree from the University of Detroit in 1909.

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BLS may solve it

as easy as ABC

BLS . . . magic letters to many a manufacturer faced with the problem of modifying, covering or disguising objectionable odors.

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Current Market Quotations
Chemicals and Related Materials

May 5, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .37 - .38
kgs. .....lb. .34 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .40 - —
dms. .....lb. .35 - .36
kgs. .....lb. — - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.35
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.96
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.10.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.28 - 9.31

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't.... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White.)
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .42 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .53 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .53 - .56
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .53 - .56
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .26 - —
Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bu.k, frt. alld.....ton 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenners, bbls. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .19¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ¼c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, a.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,6] a.d., dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Cresylic,[6,6] (maltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .53 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-296°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .28
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .60 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30% rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48% rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52% rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60% rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more..lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lb. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, 85%, tech., bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.[illegible] - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.[illegible] - —
Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .05 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.55- —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12¼- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] a.d., tanks, dlvd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure, food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.65 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,6] a.d., dms....lb. .16½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15½- .16½
single press, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16½
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E.works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials .....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adepo lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adepo lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[3] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.85 - 1.97
granular .....lb. 1.80 - 1.93
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns. .....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .094 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l...lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,6,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 180 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E....gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD29G (replaced by SD23HD, SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls. .....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls. .....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l. .....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¾- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .13½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms. .....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms. .....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.62 - —
18 dms., c.l. .....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms. .....gal.18.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[6,6] refd., 91% dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .06½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99% dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls...lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .72

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

OPD—5-8-1944

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .52 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .81¾- —
l.c.l., works gal. .83¾- —
tanks, works gal. .78¾- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. lb. .1390- —
tanks lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp gram 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls lb. .12¾- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .13
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[3] heavy, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾- —
contract, works lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms lb. .20¾- —
contract, works lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works lb. .19¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3],[4] c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste,[4] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm. lb. .56 - .69
grade B, 250-lb. dm lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm lb. .71 - —
standard (No. 30), 200-lb. dm., lb. .38 - —
grade B (L-30), 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
powder,[4] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm. lb. .91 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm lb. .57 - —
standard (50XD), 200-lb. dm., lb. .39 - —
grade B (L-30XD), 275-lb. dm. lb. .37 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm. lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[5] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton 59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks. ton 69.00 - —
pure, cyls lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys lb. .05½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton 65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[3] bbls lb. .23 - .26
Bifluoride, bbls lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls lb. .31 - .35
dms. lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Ammonia iodide, NF, bots lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[3] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1],[6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point ton 47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis ton 50.00 - —
tech., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .18½- —
Sulphramate, bbls., works lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1],[6] dms., bulk, inland producing centers ton 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports ton 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works lb. .08 - —
dms., works lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms lb. .45 - .07½
tech., bbls lb. .17 - —
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .08¼- —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works lb. .81 - —
Salicylate, bots lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .637 - .642
NF, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .50 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[3] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt alld lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Mexican, recleaned, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Syrian, bgs lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[3] paste, bxs lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1],[4] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1],[4] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd., E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots oz. 25.20 -28.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .35
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.48 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. .52 - .55
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis ton 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines ton 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton 38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill. lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 240 F. fusing point, bgs., mines ton 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis ton 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis ton 30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Gilsonite, 270 F. fusing point, same basis ton 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fuging point, not uniform, same basis ton 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines ton 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery ton 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery ton 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[1],[6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l. works ton 55.00 - —
ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton 113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton 27.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 28.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton 38.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton 17.50 - —
95.75% bgs., mines ton 18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines ton 6.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls lb. .95 - 1.05
Root, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[3] NF, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[3] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns lb. .50 Nom.
dms. lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns oz. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns oz. No stocks
Berberis root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks. lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis lb. 2.05 - 2.35
98-99%, same basis lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms lb. 1.46 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.25
fib. dms lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03623- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .09 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls lb. .05¾- —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3],[6] dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 6.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago lb. .15 - .26
Bloodroot, bls lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50% bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .56 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic lb. 4.90 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefing root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs lb. 1.36 - 1.53
powd., bots., cns., dms lb. 1.39 - 1.53
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis ton 35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 37.50 - —
Chicago, works ton 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton 48.50 - —
Chicago, works ton 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton 38.50 - —
Chicago, works ton 37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton 66.00 - —

For Sale

AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLATE
Standardized for your special requirements—prompt shipment.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Allotments can be made available—ask for detailed information.

BENZOIC ACID
Conforms to USP specifications, except as to assay and color—regular monthly production—samples on request.

BENZOL SUBSTITUTE
Large quantities from regular production—samples on request.

CALCIUM LACTATE
Available for prompt shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace Citric Acid.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We can offer a few tons of the USP powder.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum Cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

ETHYL ETHER USP
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible. As the consuming season is now under way; first come, first served.

LEAD ACETATE
We will undertake to supply a product particularly adapted to your special requirements.

LECITHIN
A food grade emulsifier and antioxidant —samples on request.

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some orders for May shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer.

ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
An excellent solvent for oils, fats, waxes, etc. Boiling at 182° C.—contains about 15% Paradichlorobenzene.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

PHOSPHORIC ACID— 85% TECHNICAL
Carload; packed in carboys. For immediate shipment, subject to inspection approval.

POLYAMINO SALT
Is now available at a price no higher than Mono Sodium Glutamate.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Stocks rapidly being depleted as a result of the seasonal demand; first come, first served.

TARTARIC ACID
Consult us concerning your forward requirements.

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
We can take orders for June-July shipment—orders for more than 1000 lbs. subject to allocation.

YELLOW PRUSSIATE POTASH
Sizable quantity—spot stock.

AROMATIC PETROLEUM SOLVENTS—samples on request

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Borax, tech., 99½%, powd., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.60.00 - —
tn lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Boryl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .8? - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¾- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0225- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .06¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Brown, umber, Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - 80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1900- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ¼c. per lb. higher.
Butyl acetate, secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80% paper bgs, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.23.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.23.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to sone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .63
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .29 - .29
Mandelate, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .15 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Resinate, precip., 5.5% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .52 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.19
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .64 - .67
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .62 - .64
natural, bgs.....lb. .47½ Nom.
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works....lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Mo., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

"Guarding American Homes—'TI-PURE' R-200 and 'TI-PURE' R-610," says "DOC" RUTILE

The animated figure "Doc" Rutile, if made of ping-pong balls, would be 10,000,000 times the actual size of a Du Pont Rutile crystal.

THE DU PONT exterior pigments, "TI-PURE" R-200 and "TI-PURE" R-610, are protecting thousands of American homes from the ravages of weather.

"TI-PURE" R-200 makes a self-cleaning house paint which stays clean.

"TI-PURE" R-610 makes a tinted house paint which is not only self-cleaning but also highly fade-resistant.

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PIGMENTS

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MEANS PIGMENT PROGRESS

DU PONT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.	lb.	1.65	Nom.
decorticated, cs.	lb.	1.28	- 1.32
green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	.93	- 1.00
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90	- —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50	-25.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.31	- .32
Case hardening mixture, 50%, gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾-	—
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.24	- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis,	lb.	.26¼-	—
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.18	- .19
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.20	- .21
Cassia,[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bekts.	lb.	.23	- .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works, unit	ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.50	-13.00
synth, bots.	lb.	19.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins	lb.	2.25	- 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21½-	.22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- .35
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.35	- —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis	lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02⅞-	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.55	- .65
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South	ton.	20.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0285-	.0370
tanks, works	lb.	.0235-	.0310
powdered, 65% tannin	lb.	.065 -	.0715
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.96	- .98
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.55	- —
Chlorine,[2,3,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼-	—
contracts	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20	- .22
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25	- —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07½-	—
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06½-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.	lb.	6.03	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.80 + .13⅛*	
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13⅛*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13⅛*	
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13⅛*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13⅛*	

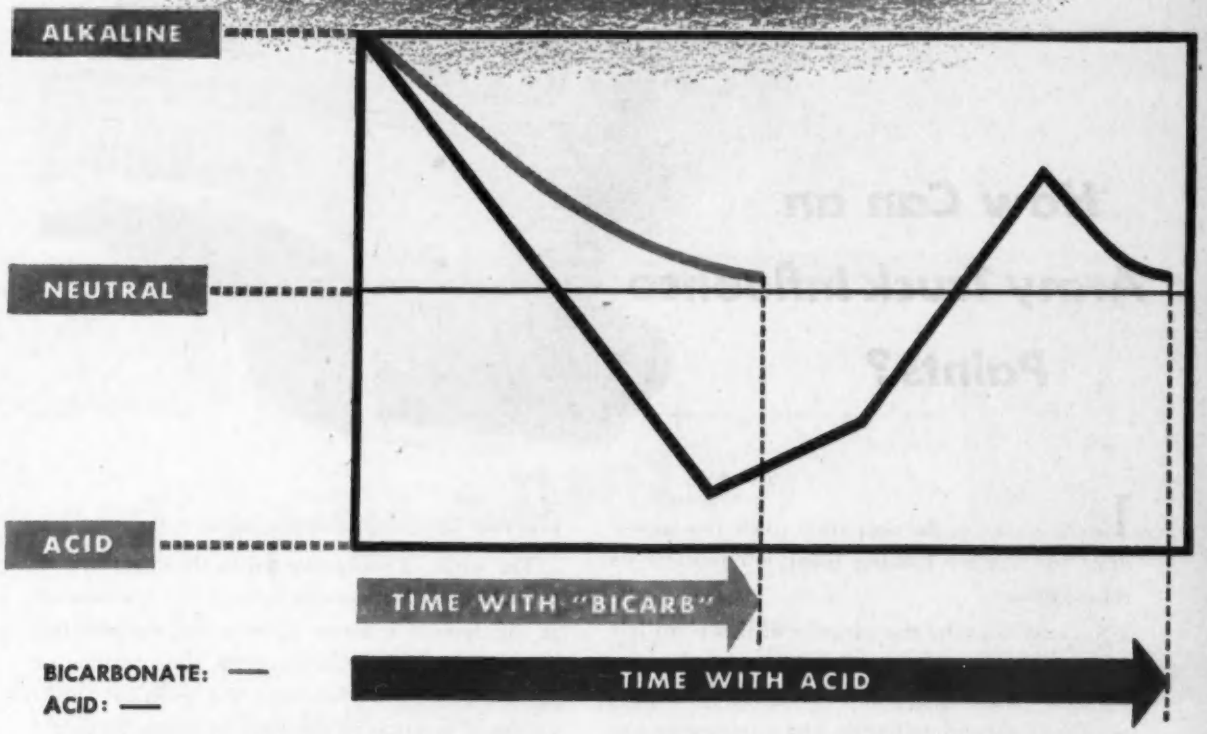
* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
dms.	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.	lb.	.53	- .53½
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.52	- 53
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.	lb.	.91	- 1.13
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar	lb.	.17¼-	.17⅝
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 24% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 54% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
blue, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19½-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .29½
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —
smaller containers, dlvd.	lb.	.26	- .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½-	.20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.19
Metal,[1,2,3] electrolytic	lb.	.12	- .12½
Naphthanate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.16¾-	.20
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .28
red, com'l, kgs.	lb.	.20	- .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
7,200 to 56,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., 25, works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.605	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.529	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.681	- —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.731	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.74	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.59	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.18	- .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00	-49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58	- —
kgs.	lb.	.58¼-	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.,	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15¼-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.18	- .18⅛
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141	- —
Creosote, wood, beech, bots.	lb.	1.04	- —
cbys., dms.	lb.	.85	- —
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.99	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.25	- —

USE "BICARB" TO REMOVE CAUSTIC!*



A NEW MATHIESON DEVELOPMENT

Eliminating acid's disadvantages, bicarbonate of soda effectively removes caustic by changing it into sodium carbonate or soda ash.

Originated and commercially developed by Mathieson Research, this new process offers certain definite advantages:

- *acid resistant equipment not required.*
- *no health or other hazards involved.*
- *production speeded by elimination of additional steps necessitated by acid process.*
- *careful chemical control unnecessary.*

These advantages, plus new ones stemming from intensive research, may hold important meaning for you — may bring to light possibilities you haven't thought of.

While complete details for the utilization of this process have been evolved specifically for textiles, Mathieson Research is prepared to carry out further assignments in other fields.

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CHEMICALS

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THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 95%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. drms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¾- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. allds., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. allds., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
Dextrin, com., white, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton. 22.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 - 59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 - 90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2840- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .1780- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1830- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1680- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .35 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2000
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 30° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. allds...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton. 65.00 - 70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6, cns...lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb. 12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb. 21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .80 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U..lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
345 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00

How Can an Army Truck Influence Paints?

LOOK AGAIN at the next army truck you pass—a drab and somber looking paint job protects its robust hide.

Stop and consider the wherefor of that paint job. That color is not a matter of accident or economy—it's O.D. camouflage paint made especially to blend with the surrounding terrain, and it possesses a special virtue—its infra-red reflectance characteristics match, within close limits, those of nature's foliage.

The research and application laboratories of Calco have spent much time and effort in the development of dyes and pigments for this purpose, and have thus acquired a fund of knowledge on the science of camouflage.

This ability to supply that extra ounce of technical "know-how" is a major reason for the reputation that Calco enjoys in the trade.

The scope of study devoted to the chemistry of color in these laboratories is, we believe, unrivaled in the dyestuff industry. Now answering pressing war problems, these laboratories also continue to serve their civilian function. The practical application of research in the form of Calco Technical Service, plus Calco colors themselves make an unbeatable combination.

At present, our studies of pigments and toners are being broadened to include the postwar market. For example, we are actively engaged in developing an entirely new line of pigments. They will change current conceptions of fastness to light, acids, alkalis and bleeding. And this is but one part of a comprehensive program!

ARMY (E) NAVY
Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

Calco Chemical Division
American Cyanamid Company
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • PROVIDENCE

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
515 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .53 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
562 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
602 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
604 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
606 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.26 - 1.50
626 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .80
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .34 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1076 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1034 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
57 Amidonaphthol Red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
82 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .26 - .27
Emetine[6] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs, c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .02 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .87½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .88 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½ - .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .66
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0748- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½ - .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½ - .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .87 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.35 -10.75
Ethylidinaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. 12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 9.75 - 12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .15½ - .16
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs...lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16

SPOT DELIVERIES

LACTIC ACID EDIBLE

Tricalcium Phosphate
Dicalcium Phosphate Food Grade
Dextrose, C.P., Anhydrous
Zinc Sulfate
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton 33.00 - —
85%, mines.....net ton 32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton 31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515 -.0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565 -.0590
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., wrks.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks...gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane .....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08¼- .08½
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials: inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.
Glycerin,[1,2] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Glycerin, USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same bases..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l., lb. .11½- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.
Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.
Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., works...lb. .04½- —
70-75% bgs., same basis..lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis..lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .23
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .13 - .13½
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09½- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15⅞- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .14⅞- —

DOING A WORLD-SIZE JOB

SCIENCE tells us the earth itself is a pressure vessel . . . we don't make them *that* big, but we *will* build any size that can be transported by rail. On all quarters of the earth, industry has our pressure vessels at work — proving the meaning of the GATX triangle — the symbol of quality above maximum operating requirements. In this and many other fields, GATX know-how effects production economies for *you*.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

M ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

OPD—5-15-1944 17

Alkyd Allocations Tightened Further

New Resin Specifications Can Be Met with Other U.S.I. Products

Heavy military demand for certain products requiring phthalic anhydride in their manufacture have necessitated a reduction in the amount of this chemical allocated for use in alkyd resins. Thus it is predicted that alkyd resins will be allocated only for the most critical end uses.

Maritime Commission

The Maritime Commission is reported to have given notice that after May 1st the use of alkyd resins will be permitted only in their interior and exterior primers and in their low visibility exterior paints. S&W Aroplaz 1244, U.S.I.'s 52-MC-21 resin, will, therefore, still be allowed for use in Maritime Specifications 52-MC-23 and 52-MC-29 primers and S&W Aroplaz 1328 for use in MC-52-A1, Class XXII, red lead primer. S&W Aroplaz 1240, the 52-R-13 resin, will also still be allowed for use in exterior finishes such as Specifications 52-MC-5 and 52-MC-6. However, the majority of interior finishes will be based on an oleoresinous vehicle meeting requirements of Specification 52-MC-7. Arochem 365 is recommended for use in the compounding of this vehicle.

Armed Services

As a conservation measure, the Armed Service Forces also are revising many of their coating requirements. Many types of equipment such as tool kits, first-aid kits, metal bins, tables, blitz cans, and other metal equipment, formerly finished with an alkyd primer followed by an alkyd finish coat, will now be finished with a single coat of Specification 3-181 enamel; olive drab, rust inhibiting. Aroplaz 1320 is the U.S.I. vehicle for use in this specification.

Other equipment such as wooden carrying equipment, desks, antenna masts, etc., formerly coated with one coat of each of Specification ES-680A, Classes 638, 101 and 204, will now be coated with one coat of ES-680A, Class 638 followed by a coat each of AXS-750 and AXS-752, semi-alkyd finishes. ES-680A, Class 638 can be formulated with U.S.I. Aroplaz 1323, while AXS-750 and 752 requirements can be met by the use of Aroplaz S-313 or a 50/50 blend of Aroplaz 1323 and a 20 gallon oil length Ester Gum C varnish.

The U. S. Navy Department Bureau of Ships is now considering the revision of their interior fire retardant paint Specification 52-P-22 to replace the alkyd with more available materials. No definite decision has been made on this as yet, however, so the 52-R-13 alkyd resin (Aroplaz 1240) will be the required vehicle until further notice.

Novel Anti-Freeze Use Protects Gas Pipe Lines

In the Louisiana natural gas fields, a pipe line company has installed alcohol injectors to guard against freezing of hydrates in the line, should the dehydration plant be out of service. About one gallon of alcohol per million cubic feet of gas is required to provide this stand-by protection.

Fast-Advancing Textile Field Steps Up Use of U.S.I. Products

New Finishing and Coating Processes Call for Ethanol, Acetone, Other Solvents and Chemicals

Wind- and water-proof materials for Arctic service, oil-proof fabrics for plane parts, shrink-proof socks for soldiers — these are but suggestions of how the products of a wide-awake textile industry are serving the war effort. Many of these new fabrics were developed to solve specific war problems, or to meet the shortage of rubber and other materials. With few exceptions, however, they are here to stay, despite the return of natural rubber and the lifting of other war restrictions.

Washable, dry-cleanable fabrics that remain water-proof and retain their soft handle will be standard for a wide range of clothing. Flex-resistant, non-flammable fabrics will upholster plane, train, and automobile seats. Crack-proof, leather-like cloth tippings will adorn shoes. Odorless, non-toxic cloth package liners will protect solid and liquid foods. Specialty textiles of almost limitless variety will contribute to the comfort, convenience, and economy of postwar living.

Application, Manufacture

In the application of many new textile coatings, such U.S.I. solvents as ethanol, acetone and ethyl acetate are indispensable. In the manufacture of the coatings themselves, dibutyl phthalate and other U.S.I. plasticizers and solvents play many essential roles. And, of course, in many of the older textile manufacturing and finishing processes, huge tonnages of U.S.I. products are consumed: acetone as the solvent in which Rayon and Vinyon are extruded; dibutyl phthalate for fiber lubrication; acetone and alcohol for making "fused" shirt collars and as degumming agents and dyeing assistants, etc.

That the field for further textile development is still wide open, however, is graphic-

(*Continued on next page*)

Uses Conduction Heating in Setting Plastic Glue

The use of high-frequency electric currents to *in*duce heat in hot-setting plastic glues, while relatively new, has reached a high state of development and is now much used in making plywood and other materials. A new development, however, is the use of *con*duction heating, as recently reported by a Canadian scientist.

There appears to be no limit in the size of wood which can be joined. And the time required is astonishingly short. Built-up wooden propellers, it is said, are "welded" in 5 minutes, an operation which formerly required 8½ days.

The plastic glue used in made electrically conductive by the addition of acetylene black which is said not to affect the strength of the joints.

Fog and Frost Preventive

A composition said to be effective in preventing the formation of fog and frost on windows, goggles and other glass surfaces has recently been patented. The patent covers the use of an alkali, ammonia, or organic base salt of a sulfated higher alcohol, and a water-soluble solvent such as a 10 to 1 ethanol-acetone mixture.

What a contrast in style the Yeomanette of 1918 and the 1944 WAVE present! The contrast in the textiles of which their uniforms are made is almost as great. The success of the textile industry in developing more serviceable, more suitable fabrics is reflected in wide range of war products—from uniforms to tank tarpaulins.

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May ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Textile Field

(*Continued from preceding page*)

ally shown by a review of recent patents. Here are listed a few of the more interesting ones involving U.S.I. products:

Waterproofing

In the water-repellent coatings field, one patent describes the synthesis of such compounds as hexane-bis (*N*-octadecylamidomethylenepyrinidium chloride) and their application in ethanol solutions to impregnate cellulose textiles. Another covers a water-in-oil emulsion containing butyl alcohol, along with a solvent-soluble urea-formaldehyde condensate, solvent-soluble ethyl cellulose, a water-insoluble wax, and an aluminum soap.

A third patent in this field describes the dispersing in ether of a gel formed from a benzene or naphtha vehicle and an aluminum soap, and mixing with a volatile vehicle — for waterproofing felt hats. For both felt and straw hats, a patent awarded to the same inventors covers the dispersion of a similar gel by a peptizing agent such as acetone. A fifth important patent covers the use of an emulsion of an ester of a cellulose ethyl ether in volatile organic solvent, so as to leave an insufficient amount of impregnating material to form a continuous coating over the textile. In still a sixth patent, anhydrous ethanol serves as the reaction medium in the production of polyguanidines for improving the dyeing properties and water repellency of fabrics.

Shrinkproofing

The shrinkproofing of wool with alcoholic caustic potash, recently described in these columns, is another development of interest. Up to 65 percent reductions in the felting shrinkage of wool socks have been made without significant loss of strength.

Mothproofing

Numerous recent patents of mothproofing agents involve the use of U.S.I. solvents. One, assigned to the Government, is isonitrosoacetanilide in acetone solution, along with various other compounds.

Another patent calls for the use of butanol in a method for treating fibers to facilitate impregnation with fungicides. A British patent on laminated fabrics suggests ethanol as the solvent for the plasticizer. Two German patents for increasing the elasticity of acetate rayon describe a mixture of ethyl acetate and chloroform as the treating agent.

An American patent on the stabilization of knitted cellulose fabrics (to prevent shape distortion in use) employs a condensate of urea, formaldehyde and ethylene glycol or ethanol. Another on the treatment of airplane fabrics to prevent damage from gasoline, etc., names ethanol as one of the solvents for the film-forming agent; the fabric is shrunk into place on its mounting as the solvent evaporates. Dibutyl phthalate can serve as the plasticizer in yet another patent on the finishing of fabrics with ethyl cellulose — to impart soft handle and imperviousness to moisture and air.

Acetone Employed in Extracting Vitamin K

Alfalfa, chestnut tree leaves, and pig livers are used as the source of vitamin K in a process developed by a Russian scientist and recently reported in an English journal. The process involves the extraction of the vitamin with acetone and subsequent purification to remove colored substances and other unwanted constituents dissolved out by the acetone.

The extract is first heated and treated with petroleum ether and with 90 per cent methanol, and the methanol extract discarded. The ether fraction is transferred into alcohol and cooled to O C, and the resulting precipitate filtered out. The filtrate is then evaporated and the remainder treated with petroleum ether and 90 per cent acetic acid. Again the ether fraction is transferred into alcohol, cooled with "Dry Ice" and filtered. The fatty fluid resulting contains about 36 per cent of the vitamin K originally present in the starting material.

A. J. Wittenberg Resigns as Vice-President of U.S.I.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. announces with regret the resignation, as of April 14, 1944, of Mr. A. J. Wittenberg, Vice-President of the Company and Director of the Stroock & Wittenberg Division.

Mr. Wittenberg joined the Company in 1938 when the Stroock & Wittenberg Corporation became a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S.I.

To further consolidate U.S.I.'s plans for expansion, development and diversification in the chemical field, the natural and synthetic resin business of Stroock & Wittenberg, with the same personnel and offices, was sometime ago made an integral part of U.S.I. and is being conducted in the name of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

The unpleasant odor of cod and other fish liver oils, it is claimed, can be masked or effectively modified by a new product now being offered to manufacturers of cosmetics, etc. **(No. 809)**

U S I

A molasses distillers product, in liquid form and containing 45 per cent solubles, has recently been made available without allocation requirements. The product is claimed to have possibilities as a sticking agent or binder for various industrial uses. **(No. 810)**

U S I

Anti-corrosion films, for highly polished steel surfaces, can be obtained with a new product which is diluted with acid-free mineral oil and applied cold, according to the maker. The new coating is said to pass standard tests against hydrobromic acid, salt spray and humidity. **(No. 811)**

U S I

Ethyl chloroacetal is reported to be available in 1 to 12-gallon glass containers for use in organic synthesis and the preparation of medicinals. A stable, water-white liquid, the product has a boiling range of 150 to 158 F and mixes with most organic liquids. Not miscible with water, glycerol, and higher aliphatics. **(No. 812)**

U S I

A portable infra-red unit has been developed for making "on the spot" heating and drying tests of chemicals, plastics, coatings, etc. Supplies from 70 to 400 F, operates on a-c or d-c. **(No. 813)**

U S I

A new vitamin test kit is described as providing fast, accurate determinations of vitamin A in fish liver and other types of oils. Utilizes extremely sensitive colormetric reaction. **(No. 814)**

U S I

Cleaning Metal Surfaces, after magnafluxing, is said to be facilitated by a new solvent of neutral pH and negligible toxicity. The rate of solvent recovery being high, the product should provide an economical means of removing oil and dye to provide a clean surface for painting, rust-proofing, etc. **(No. 815)**

U S I

Stabilized dicalcium phosphate dehydrate, recommended by the maker for medicinal uses and as a mineral substitute for foods, or a polishing ingredient in tooth pastes, is announced. Product is reported to retain water of crystallization and to remain free flowing during long storage under abnormal conditions. **(No. 816)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

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Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
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Ansol M
Ansol PR

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Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diafol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
Synthetic

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Gum, copal, East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., unscraped, same basis..lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiros-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs.,same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Bocas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .27¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .27¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, divd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, divd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.. .....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
50%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald., ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - -
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls., lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms. extra reactable, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
Extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

AMOCO MOTOR OIL
Goes to the front in these special containers.

Service Station at the front

No computing gas pumps . . . no "Clean Rest Rooms" . . . and if you're talking about "free air" you mean a sky swept free from enemy airplanes.

But that's the sort of wartime service station to which Amoco Motor Oil is being delivered today . . . delivered by the efforts of the Navy and the Coast Guard to help maintain the Army's motorized equipment.

And when Amoco Motor Oil travels to the front . . . it travels in specially designed Crown kits . . . about five-gallon steel containers that protect the oil from sea water and sand . . . from rough handling under battlefront conditions.

Supplying those containers to the American Oil Company is one more of Crown Can's wartime jobs . . . one more way an organization that so faithfully served America's peacetime needs is pitching in to help speed victory!

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia
Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.80
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .36
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .36 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.85
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 .87
Iron glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.53 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.18 - 5.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .59 - .66
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms...lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
Isopropyl ether, tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

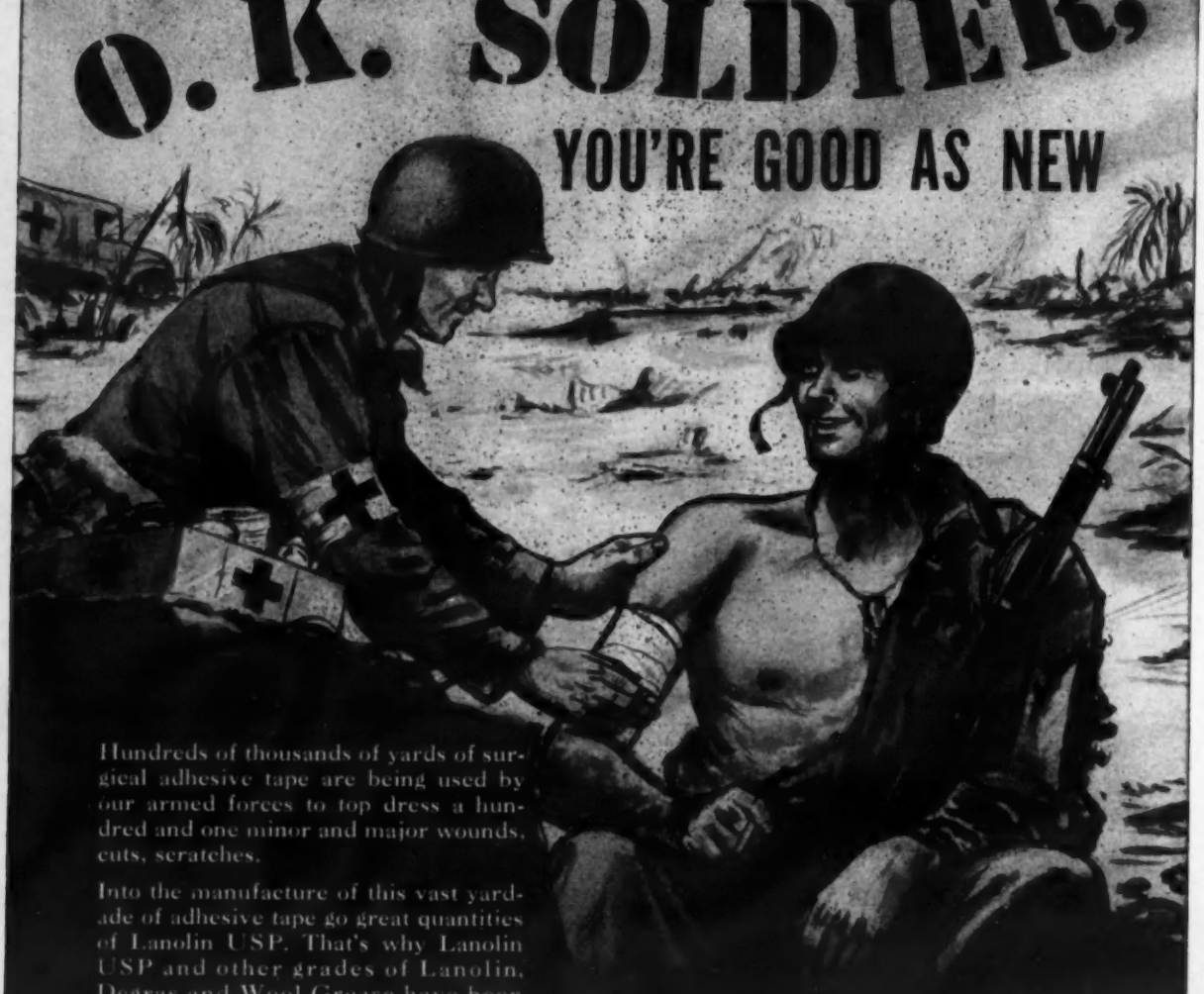
Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07½- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07¾
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¾- .08
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs.....100 lbs. 13.80 -
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. 13.80 -
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 -
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .32 -
Greek, bls.....lb. No stoc
Portuguese, bls.....lb. No stoc
Turkish, bls.....lb. .34 -
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 -
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 -
select, bls.....lb. .90 -
Lead,[1,3] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½-
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½-
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼-
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾-
l.c.l.....lb. .06 -
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½-
l.c.l.....lb. .12 -
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½-
l.c.l.....lb. .19 -
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 -
l.c.l.....lb. .11½-
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 -
l.c.l.....lb. .16½-
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 -
l.c.l.....lb. .18½-
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 -
l.c.l.....lb. .21½-

Inside column is maximum OPA prices manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; frt. or truck allowance for works or wh pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½-
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾-
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾-
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 -
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 -
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 -
jars.....lb. 2.69 -
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½-
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .2
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .1
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½-
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾-
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 -
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼-
Other points.....lb. .09 -
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾-
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼-
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 -
other points.....lb. .09½-
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¾-
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼-
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½-
other points.....lb. .10 -
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½-
other points.....lb. .09¼-
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 -
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼-
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½-
other points.....lb. .09¾-
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾-
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 -
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾-
other points.....lb. .10¾-
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾-
other points.....lb. .09½-
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼-
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾-
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½-
other points.....lb. .10 -
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½-
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼-
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 -
other points.....lb. .10½-
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 -
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .07½- .078
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms. lb. .08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .29 - .42
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —



Hundreds of thousands of yards of surgical adhesive tape are being used by our armed forces to top dress a hundred and one minor and major wounds, cuts, scratches.

Into the manufacture of this vast yardage of adhesive tape go great quantities of Lanolin USP. That's why Lanolin USP and other grades of Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease have been placed on allocation . . . to make sure war needs are met first.

Some manufacturers have been asked to do without or with less Lanolin and Wool Grease so that it can be used for this and many other vital war purposes to help hasten the day of victory. The sooner it comes, the faster you can have all the Nimco Brand Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease you want.

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147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Magnesia stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Manganese linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10¼
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .55 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Calif., bbls.....lb. .69 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .40 - .43
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs. 500 lbs..lb.16.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb.16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10

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Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical
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Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
50%, pails.....lb. 1.64 - 1.66
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.43 - 2.45
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[6] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.00 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.10 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.53 - 2.55
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.57 - 1.62
dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 25, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3¼x3¼ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —

Methanol,[6] synth., dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd., gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .1123- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, divd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., divd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., divd.....lb. .1347- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Methyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., l.c.l., Zone 1..gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cns.,[5] lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .15 - .25
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs...lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs, c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal.[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —

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U. S. P.

Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l.. works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.90
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brokn, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11⅝- .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.60.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms ....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulfate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis..lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol in manufacture is charged extra. A used Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 2.15 - 2.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

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Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .54 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.65
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 3.80 - 4.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, cns., lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls.,c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15⅝- .17⅝
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l...lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12⅜- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf[1], cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,2] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms., gal. .88 - —
tankcar .....gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12⅝- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, delvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 5.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil),
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Oil, grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls. .....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. .....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns. .....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. .....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks.
wood, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1550- .1610
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1450- .1550
varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1490- .1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1850- .2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms..gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —

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YOU SHOULD *Investigate*

THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Heliotropine

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Ionone A. B.

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Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde

Cyclamal

Cumarin

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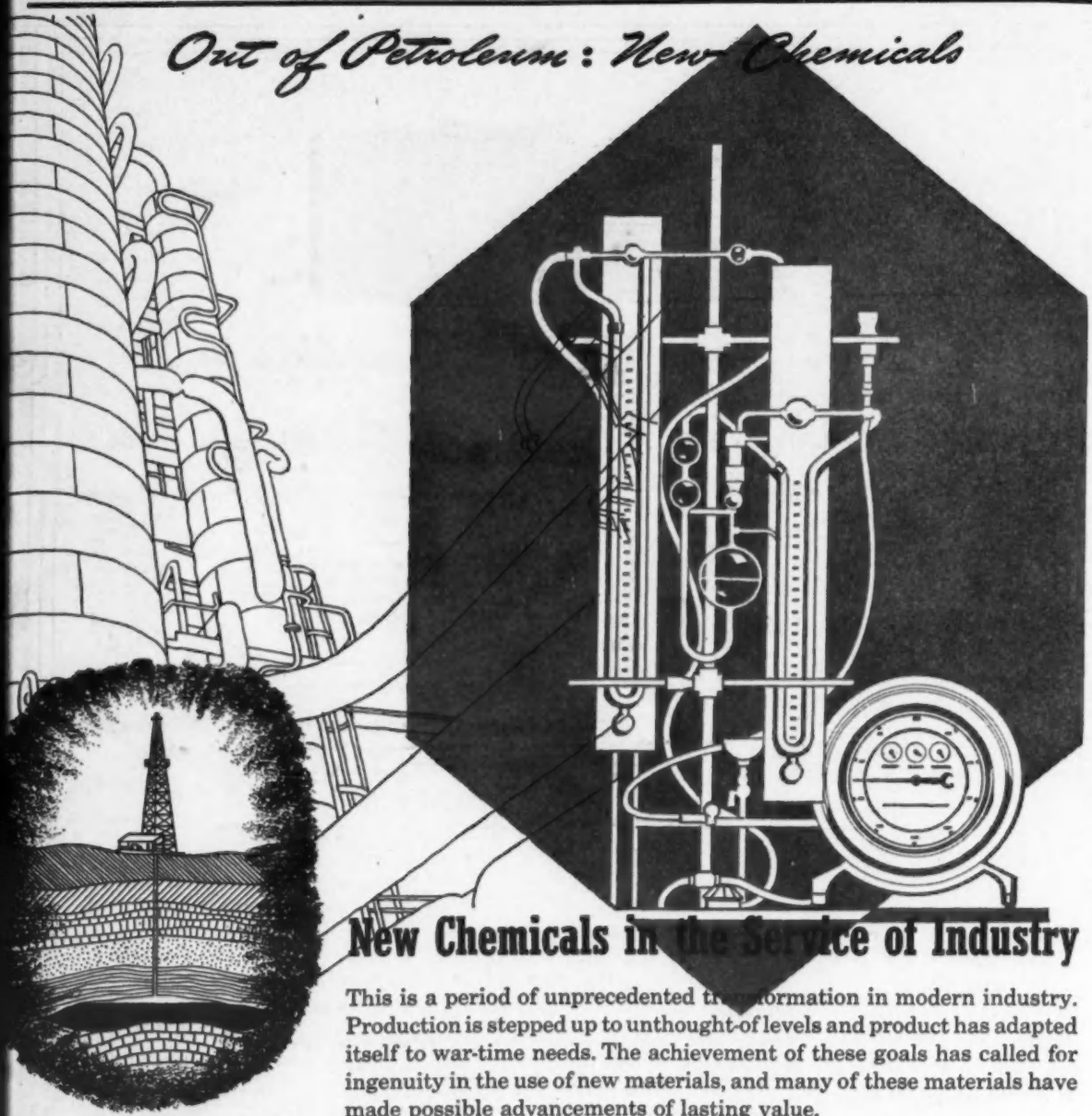
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers .....lb. 11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1208- .1210
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd, alkali, ret., dms.....lb. .1308- .1310
kettle-bodied, ret., dms....lb. .1408- .1410
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb. 220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms. .....lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Oil, oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .22 - .23
tanks .....lb. .21 - .21¼
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible,[1] Calif., ⅛%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks.
foots, dms. .....lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks.
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05⅝- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
bichd., deod., tankcar.....lb. .1501- —
hydrog., tanks .....lb. .1573- .1576
Oil, peanut, foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.80 - 5.00
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. .....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] ret. dms., dlvd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 30.00 -40.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Oil, sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms.....lb. .128 - .13
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .138 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.....lb. .1480- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[15] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E..lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[5] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13⅝- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32⅜- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60¼- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 50.00 Nom.
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .53 - .58
145/155 bls., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. .....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. .....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. .....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls. .....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. .....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns., lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices.
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroaniliin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1], bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points .....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
bbls. .....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniliin, dms. .....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniliin, dms. .....lb. .45 - —



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This is a period of unprecedented transformation in modern industry. Production is stepped up to unthought-of levels and product has adapted itself to war-time needs. The achievement of these goals has called for ingenuity in the use of new materials, and many of these materials have made possible advancements of lasting value.

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Oronite Waterproofing Compound
Oronite Polybutenes
Caledorant* (Natural Gas Odorant)
Oronite Cresylic Acids
Oronite Naphthenic Acids
Oronite Aliphatic Acids
Oronite Sodium Sulfonates
Oronite Wetting Agents

g. U.S. Pat. Off.

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ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Russ Building, San Francisco 4, California
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York
White-Henry-Stewart Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.
Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 15, California

Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	- —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	3.75	- 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	7.00	- —
smaller lots	oz.	7.05	- 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs.	lb.	.39½	- .40
extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.38¾	- .38¾
good, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .56
good, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .37
fair, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	- —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.	lb.	.41	- —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1345	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼	- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05	- —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520	- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560	- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585	- —
133-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615	- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640	- —
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715	- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810	- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050	- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23	- —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 95%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35	- .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.43	- .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48	- —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	- .25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.85	- —
Penicillin,[4] ampules, per 100,000 units.		3.25	- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb.		.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol,[4] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb.		.75	- —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	- —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50	- —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.		.11	- —
l.c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal.		.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29[6]	- —
10 gal.	gal.	.55	- —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0765	Bid
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	Bid
24 bgs.	lb.	.0723	- .0740
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.28½	- .30
sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .52
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Niger, fair, bgs.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	- .23
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.60	- .70
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
Perchlorethylene, Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882	- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	- —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
snow, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	- —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06	- 1.36
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	- 1.25
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	- 1.22
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	- 1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½	- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	- —
light	bbl.	1.20	- —
diesel	gal.	.04	- —
stove dist.	gal.	.05	- —
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.03½	- —
Group 3, No. 5.	bbl.	.85	- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.	gal.	.03¾	- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.90	- —
14-16	bbl.	.97	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.07	- .07¾
No. 2.	gal.	.07	- .08¾
No. 3.	gal.	.06¾	- .07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	- .07¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	- —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65	- 2.07
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.80	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.65	- 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.65	- —

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11½	- —
	gal.	.07¾	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½	- —
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
362-455 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½	- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.12	- .13
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580	- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	- —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1320	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	- —

Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾	- —
tankwagons, Newark.	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
high-solvency, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21¼	- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21¼	- —
No. 3, same basis.	gal.	.22¼	- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228	- —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	- —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13¼	- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo.	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11¼	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco.	gal.	.10½	- —
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	- —

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Yes—and there's trouble and plenty of it in your plant when the solvents you are using vary in uniformity from one shipment to another. For if there's one thing you've got to have in a solvent, it is *uniformity.*

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SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼

USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87

Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .52¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —

Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00

Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90

Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —

Phloroglucinol, CP, fib, dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50

Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —

Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..... 70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. long ton. 2.00 - —

Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, ungrd., run-of-mine, washed, dried, 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —

Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a.. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
Yellow, dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs. .....lb. .23 - .25

Phosphorus oxychloride,[6] cyls..lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16

Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —

Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½

Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).

Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15

Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).

Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —

Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00

Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15

Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85

Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .08½- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .13 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .53 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —

Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.

25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-66% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports. unit-ton. .53½- —

Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.

granular, 50-52% K_2O.unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .30
fine gran., bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powdr., bbls..lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 50% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports..ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.28.00 - —

Announcing
REDUCED
PRICES

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

FORMALDEHYDE

Effective May 6, 1944, we are pleased to announce a reduction in price for du Pont Formaldehyde U.S.P. solution. These lower prices are consistent with du Pont's policy to pass on to its customers, economies which result from more efficient manufacturing operations. The new schedule follows:

Packages	Price Per Pound C.L.	L.C.L.	Packages	Price Per Pound C.L.	L.C.L.
Tank cars, 72,000 lbs. net	3.60c	-	Carboys - 100 lbs. net	5.50c	6.00c
Drums - 475 lbs. net	4.90c	5.40c	Bottles - 10 cases and up		
Barrels - 450 lbs. net	5.50c	6.00c	25 x 1-lb. bottles each	-	14.00c
Kegs - 200 lbs. net	6.50c	7.00c	Bottles - 2 to 9 cases		
Kegs - 125 lbs. net	6.75c	7.25c	25 x 1-lb. bottles each	-	19.00c
Kegs - 60 lbs. net	7.75c	8.25c			

Above prices are f.o.b. Perth Amboy, freight equalized West Haverstraw, New York, or Tallant, Oklahoma.

Drums and carboys extra and returnable at buyer's expense. Barrels and kegs included in price and non-returnable.

Tank trucks 13,000 lbs. and 26,000 lbs. net
Delivered New York City 3.85c per lb.
Delivered Northern New Jersey 3.75c per lb.

Terms to customers with approved credit - Net, 30 days.

***Notice:* All Sales are subject to General Allocation Order M-300**
Appendix "A" Material Schedule 9

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Electrochemicals Department Wilmington 98, Delaware

after 300 million years of darkness...

Within reddish-brown material, mined from Tennessee's Bixby limestone, is a light that began 300 million years ago. The material is phosphate matrix, formed of shells and of phosphorescent marine life in tropical seas of a younger world.

Today, that long-imprisoned light glows in the elemental phosphorus that Monsanto's giant electric furnaces extract from matrix.

Monsanto elemental phosphorus is rendering a brilliant service with Allied Armed forces. Along with products derived from it, the element phosphorus shines as a servant of both the home front and war industries.

Monsanto Phosphoric acids and phosphates are uniformly high in quality because they are derived from elemental phosphorus of nearly absolute purity. Quality is the reason so many industries consider Monsanto to be headquarters for phosphorus, phosphoric acids and phosphates. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Phosphate Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Mo.

District Offices: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Charlotte, Birmingham, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto.

Phosphorus and Related Products

By the World's Largest Producer of Elemental Phosphorus

PHOSPHORUS (YELLOW)
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORIC ACID—TETRA
PHOSPHORIC ACID—85%
PHOSPHORIC ACID—75%
MONO SODIUM PHOSPHATE
DI SODIUM PHOSPHATE (ANHYDROUS AND DUOHYDRATE)
TRI SODIUM PHOSPHATE
SODIUM ACID PYRO PHOSPHATE
TETRA SODIUM PYRO PHOSPHATE
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATES
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES (MONO-DI-TRI)
CALCIUM PYRO PHOSPHATE
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATES
MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATES
SODIUM IRON PYROPHATE
FERRO PHOSPHORUS
SPECIAL PHOSPHATES FOR SPECIAL APPLICATIONS

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works	lb.	.40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms	lb.	.45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.40 Nom.
Berries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b. Freeport, Tex., frt. equald. with So. Charleston, W. Va.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla- bls	lb.	.68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½- —
Pumice packed in barrels is higher than the above prices.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., dlvd.	gal.	5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal.		8.58 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 - —•
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton		8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).		
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines	ton.	10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works	lb.	.17 - —
black, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
dense, white, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works	lb.	.14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19 - —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works	lb.	.14 - —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.10 - .15
Quebrachо extract,[6] 63%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.09 - —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls	lb.	.26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2	lb.	.09½- —
No. 3	lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs	lb.	.18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	125.00-128.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.08 + .13½•
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	.71 + .13½

• Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.84 + .13¼•
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs		1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	.86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.90 + .13½
Quinine salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs	oz.	.99 + .13½

• Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	.81 + .13½•

Surcharge: See note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls	lb.	.65 - —
paste, dms	lb.	.52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls	lb.	.95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dave nport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.10 - 1.20

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies	lb.	1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	.85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis	lb.	.90 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 3c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works	lb.	2.50 - —
light, same basis	lb.	2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	4.75 - 5.25

Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works	lb.	.85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾- —
imp., English, all shades	lb.	.12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., bbls	lb.	.09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis	lb.	.08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½- .09
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	.60 - —
Pink, bbls., works	lb.	.20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works	lb.	.25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs.,	5c. per lb. higher.	
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.19 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.21 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works	lb.	.02 - —

Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).

Para[2] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.70 - —

Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).

Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y. kgs., works	lb.	4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs	lb.	1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.	lb.	.35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works	lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works	lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works	lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾- —
25%, bbls., works	lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works	lb.	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works	lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works	lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls	lb.	2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.36 - 2.38
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.30 - —
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs	lb.	.85 - 2.50
powd., bbls	lb.	.95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams	kilo.	280.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½- —
smaller lots	lb.	.43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls	lb.	.08 - .08½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.13¾- .14¼

Rosin, gum:—

B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.06 - —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.49 - —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.11 - —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.24 - —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.30 - —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.30 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.47 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.36 - —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68 - —
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	37.50 - —
Rue, bls	lb.	.75 - .80

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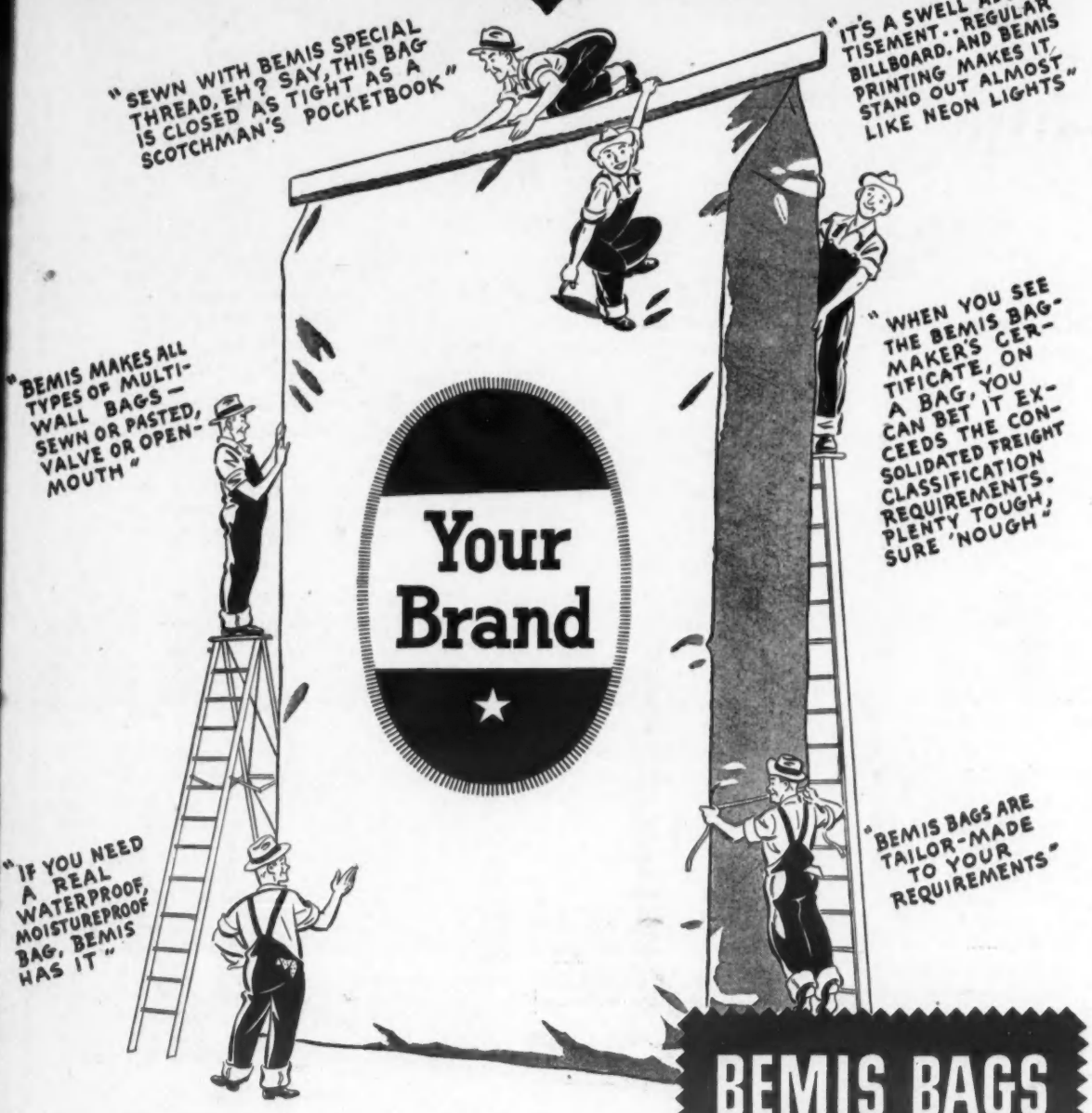
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Bemis has a staff of Multiwall Paper Bag experts which are at your service whether you are a Bemis customer or not. Call upon us any time you have a troublesome packaging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, whether it be bag design, bag closing equipment, shipping or storing bags. Let him study your packaging operations. He may suggest ways to increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Peoria, Ill. • East Pepperell, Mass. • Mobile, Ala.
San Francisco, Calif. • Wilmington, Calif. • St. Helens, Ore.

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BETTER BAGS FOR 86 YEARS

OPD—5-8-1944

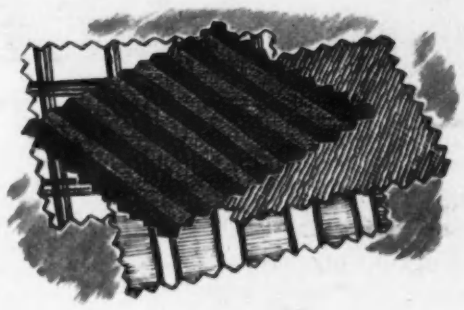
. . . A brilliant record in the field of research

"Hercules outstanding record in the field of terpene and rosin chemistry was made possible by the teamwork of operating men and a laboratory staffed by industry-minded research chemists, physicists, and chemical engineers. They transformed wood rosin, wood turpentine, and little-known pine oil into an array of purified products, tailor-made for special purposes, that today are indispensable to scores of the nation's leading industries.

"A trip through this splendid laboratory is a thrilling experience. Here one finds superb equipment, equalling the finest of the great American and European universities."

DAVID DIETZ, *Science Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Author, and Pulitzer Prize Winner*

LESS THAN A POUND of a special Hercules resin enables a ton of concrete to defy the powerful force of frost and thaw. Sea walls, highways, airport runways, or the cement walk in front of your home can now remain stronger, smoother, thanks to Hercules Vinsol*.



SAVING TIME AND MANPOWER for the textile industry at virtually every processing step is Hercules Yarmor* 302-W Pine Oil. In one large textile mill alone, this specially designed product cut a four-hour operation to two hours and with a cash saving!

CONSERVING CRITICAL MATERIALS is but one important contribution of Hercules Poly-pale* resin to varnish resin producers. This polymerized rosin is permitting savings of glycerin and other scarce materials as high as 30% without sacrificing quality

LONGER LIFE FOR ADHESIVES is but one of scores of product advantages gained with Hercules Staybelite*, another rosin chemical. Its ability to retain a tacky nature indefinitely is important to modern surgical and industrial tapes, masking compositions, and many other adhesives.

HERCULES

TERPENE AND ROSIN CHEMICALS

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.—by the Hercules Powder Company

OFFER ANSWERS TO MATERIALS PROBLEMS IN MANY INDUSTRIES

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb. 41.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast..lb. .82 - .83
ordinary, Chicago, bgs..lb. .64 - .66
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .22½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....b. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .38 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .40 - .43
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I. bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4060- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
Shellac, TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chl.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .96 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 109 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
Soda chromate in bgs. is ⅛c. lower.

There is NO Humectant* Like

NOW AVAILABLE

ARLEX

(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)

Due to lightening of Government demands and because of greater production at our plant, Arlex is now available for civilian use. The distribution of Arlex is still governed by WPB Allocation Order M-270, and the needs of war will continue to make commitments dependent on the current situation. At the present time Arlex can be secured for most civilian use.

Atlas Arlex is a *hexa*hydric alcohol—in non-crystallizing form. It is the *six* hydroxyls which give Arlex a combination of significant properties unobtainable in any other humectant:

Significant* CONDITIONING *Properties of Arlex are

1 Compatibility with textiles, leather, glues, dextrins, wood, paper, etc.
2 Permanence—zero volatility.
3 Clarity.
4 High viscosity.
5 High specific gravity.
6 Conditioning efficiency at high humidities.
7 Low organic solubility.
8 Permanent fluidity.
9 Low freezing point.
10 High refractive index.
11 Hygroscopicity—narrow humectant range.

Significant* CHEMICAL *Properties of Arlex are

1 Polyhydroxylic character.
2 Neutral reaction.
3 Virtual absence of reactive, instable reducing substances.
4 Stability to light and air.
5 Absence of acrolein upon thermal decomposition.

Significant* PHYSIOLOGICAL *Properties of Arlex are

1 Bland, sweetish taste and odor.
2 No irritation of mucous membranes of mouth.
3 Non-irritant softening action on the skin.
4 Moderate osmotic pressure.
5 Assimilability.

Arlex provides new answers to many problems of shelf-life and sales appeal. We would like to swap ideas with you on the problem of "condition." The intelligent exchange of ideas frequently produces results far in excess of anticipation.

USES OF ARLEX

Abrasives
Adhesives
Beverages
Cellulose Products
Cleaning Compounds
Coatings
Cosmetics
Dentifrices
Diabetic Foods
Emulsions*
Foods
Gelatins and Glues
Leather Finishes
Paper Products
Pest Control Pastes
Pharmaceuticals
Printers' Rollers
Resins, water-soluble
Rubber Compounding
Shoe Dressings
Textile Finishes
Tobacco

As a starter, send for your copy of the Arlex book, now.

*Humectants: moisture-content stabilizers for hydrophylic products. Variously called conditioners, plasticizers, softeners, flexibilizers.

Arlex: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

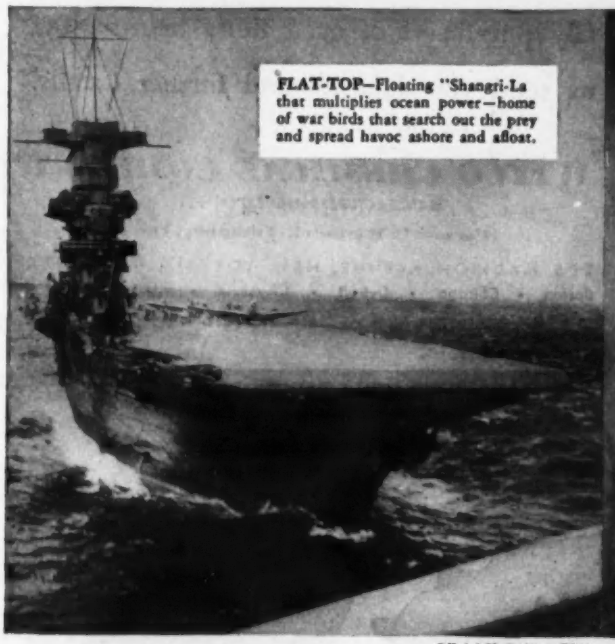
CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington 99, Del. • *Offices in principal cities* • *Cable Address—Atpowco*

Soda citrate, USP XIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½ -	—
dms.	lb.	.19½ -	.23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	—
dms.	lb.	.25 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½ -	—
dms.	lb.	.25½ -	.29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½ -	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½ -	.10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½ -	—
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	—
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.			
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.	lb.	1.04 -	1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
dms.	lb.	1.40 -	—
powdered, 5c. higher.			
solution, 50%, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 -	.90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.24 -	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.	lb.	.67 -	.70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
pea, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 -	3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.			
Iodate, dms., jars	lb.	5.40 -	5.48
Iodide, bots.	lb.	2.53 -	2.57
dms., jars	lb.	2.42 -	—
Mandelate, dms.	lb.	3.25 -	3.35
Metaniate, bgs.	lb.	.40 -	—
Metasilicate,[8] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.90 -	5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 -	3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works.	lb.	.47 -	—
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	—
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50 -	—
Nitrate,[5] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.05 -	—
bulk, same basis	ton.	27.00 -	—
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	33.00 -	—
200-lb. bgs., same basis..	ton.	32.40 -	—
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00 -	—
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.75 -	4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.06¾ -	—
West Coast ports	100 lbs.	8.00 -	8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	8.90 -	11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.45 -	5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 -	.18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.17 -	—
kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19 -	—
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.15 -	—
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼ -	—
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.14 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.17 -	—
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55 -	2.70
l.c.l., works	lb.	2.95 -	3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works.	lb.	10 -	—
dried, bbls., dms., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25 -	8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
kgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).			
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.			
Prussiate, yellow, lgs., contracts, works.	lb.	.09¾ -	.10½
spot	lb.	.10¾ -	—
bbls., contract, works	lb.	.10 -	.10¾
spot	lb.	.11 -	—
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.28 -	6.10
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.40 -	6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.45 -	6.30
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.60 -	6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Sal. bgs.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
works	100 lbs.	1.10 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
works	100 lbs.	1.20 -	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	.52 -	.55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.50 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.			
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.05 -	4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.80 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.20
tanks, works	ton.	13.00 -	—
52°, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	1.80
tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½ -	.07
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	.12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.32½ -	.36½
Stearate, bbls., works	lb.	.19 -	.24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 -	1.90
5 tons or more, works.	100 lbs.	1.95 -	2.15
less than 5 tons, works.	100 lbs.	2.20 -	2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).			
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.07 -	.10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.90 -	3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.65 -	3.90
bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.10 -	2.35
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.30 -	2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 -	6.00
Soda sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.33
powd., bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 -	.65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.04½ -	—
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05 -	—
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).			
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).	lb.	.19 -	.22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks.	gal.	.31 -	.32
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27 -	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 -	—
high-flash, dms., works.	gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha.	gal.	.27 -	—
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.17¾ -	—
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 -	—
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
100-40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.19¼ -	.19½
less than 100 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 -	—
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.	oz.	1.80 -	1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Spikenard root, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.02½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.01½ -	—
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.	lb.	.04½ -	—
Squawvine, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Squill, red, powd.	lb.	.85 -	.88
White, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18 -	.19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.	100 lbs.	4.06 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.72 -	—
powd., bgs.	100 lbs.	4.19 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	3.83 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0637-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0712-	—
Rice, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No stocks	
Sweetpotato, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	—
Starch iodide, bots.	lb.	1.87 -	—
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Stoneroot, bls.	lb.	.07½ -	.08
Storax, cs.	lb.	1.35 -	1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.	lb.	.53 -	.55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.16
98%, bbls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Chloride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.22 -	.24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.	lb.	.35 -	.37
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.06 -	3.15
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
Lactate, dms.	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¾ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼ -	.08¾
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.37¼ -	—
Salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works.	ton.	52.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	54.00 -	—
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.50 -	2.85
Strophanthin, bots.	oz.	30.00 -	37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	2.65 -	2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50 -	3.10
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	oz.	.70 -	—
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 -	—
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 -	—
Strychnine arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91 -	—
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 -	—
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.88 -	—
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 -	—
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.	oz.	.82 -	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.58 -	—
powd., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.48 -	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.45 -	—
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	9.00 -	—
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	5.50 -	—
Sulphanilamide, bots.	lb.	1.35 -	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	5.00 -	5.50
Sulphathiazole, dms.	lb.	3.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.10 -	3.50
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.			
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.	lb.	6.75 -	6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.	lb.	5.25 -	5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts.	long ton.	16.00 -	—
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract.	long ton.	17.50 -	—
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.18 -	.30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 -	3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 -	3.10

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!



FLAT-TOP—Floating "Shangri-La that multiplies ocean power—home of war birds that search out the prey and spread havoc ashore and afloat.

OCEAN QUEEN—Sleek ocean greyhound of tomorrow with appointments and engineering accomplishments for deluxe travelling.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Today... Solvay Alkalies are all mobilized for Victory Production! They are a vital, basic factor in the construction of war materiel. Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and many other vital and related products are now being supplied from three strategically located plants. Established in 1881, Solvay is America's largest producer of alkalies.

Tomorrow... Solvay products will contribute immeasurably to chemical achievements that will enrich the world of tomorrow. Drawing upon its extensive resources, broad and varied experience and continuous research, Solvay will produce the finest alkalies. As in the past, its resources of technical knowledge and services will be available to industry.

SOLVAY

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH

MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE

CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT

POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sulphur, refined, flour, light, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Cloride, 55 - gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, commi. cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04⁸- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22½% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.

Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c., per unit-ton higher, triple, 40% and more a.p.a.,

Superphosphate, bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, grd., dom., N. Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 -19.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08⅜- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .09⅞- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07⅝ - —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - 16
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.55 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.55 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .32½
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., divd. East. gal. 32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tank, divd. East.....gal. .27 - —
Tara, powd. .....ton.135.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .15 - —
pure, dms .....lb. .35 - .60
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinyiglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .26⅜
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[2] Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .21¾
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.85 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resist-ant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15½- .15⅝
nonchalking,[6] bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16⅝- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .17 - .17⅛
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15 - .15⅛
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[6] bgs., c.l., divd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05⅝- —
calcium-rutile base,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06⅝- —
magnesium base,[6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ½c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .37 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.35
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .24½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½-
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29¾
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .92
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .83
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., cs. .82 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .3⁰
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher
Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54¼
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .33½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .35 - .37
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .35½- .37¼
tanks, divd.....lb. .34 - .36
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .13½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .83¾- .84¼
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .76
tanks .....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[2] ret. dms....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —

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The uniform high quality of Witco Aluminum, Zinc and Calcium Stearates is due to the use of Witco Stearic Acids in their formulation. Carefully selected metallic oxides, processed with these high-test stearic acids assure stearates that are exceptionally pure, and of even fluffy texture. Let us send you samples and further details.

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Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.50 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .26

V

Valerian root, N.F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 10.00 Nom.
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.. ton.50.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70 insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account.....per ton.50.00 -52.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., basis 60% tannin, plus import duty.....per lb. .0315- —
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¾
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
160°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .29¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees', bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or. So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57¼- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52¾- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .45
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .90
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wax, ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms.. 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.14 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.00 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF. bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 5.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms. returned, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
Xylol, 10°, dms., return, works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ref. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms..... lb. .35 - .36

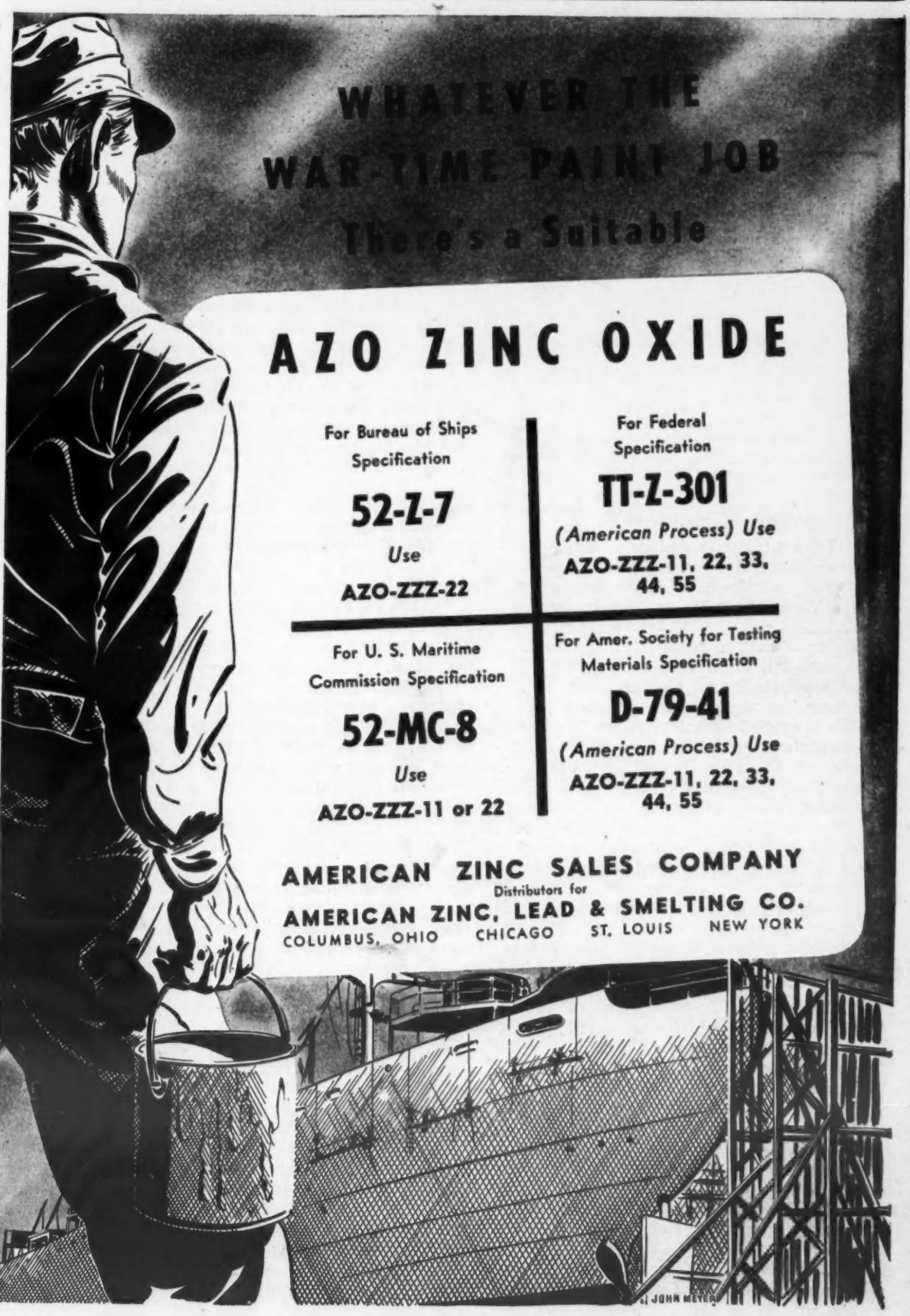
Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts...lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher devld. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.27 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Yellow, lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.02 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.04 - —
Ocher, American, gulden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works....lb. .02 - .03¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0245- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .13 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., divd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- —

—Continued on page 50



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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Paper for Containers

The container situation steadily becomes more and more the worst aspect of war's interference with the customary conditions of industry and commerce. And the worst aspect of the container situation is that of pasteboard, fiberboard, paperboard, or whatever they may be called, cartons and similar cases. This matter has reached such a serious stage that a special technical group has been established within the Paperboard Division of the War Production Board to study all types of fiber containers in an effort to save paperboard.

The first stage of this study is directed to the possibility of lightening the weight of the paperboard stock used in making containers. The feeling among some of the experts is that the solution should be approached from the angle of lessening the area of paperboard used, instead of lightening its weight. They say that improper designing is wasteful.

Technical study of the composition of paperboard for containers is said to promise much in the direction of reduced pulp consumption. In part this attitude is based to a substantial extent on the virtues of plastic binders and strengtheners. Some have high expectations of what can be done with lignin. There is one school which contends that the entire problem can be solved if a satisfactory and sufficient program of reusing waste paper, paperboard, and textile materials can be established.

The salvaging of waste materials appears to be a sort of intermittent undertaking. It is also somewhat sporadic, many communities contributing but little. In many instances this lag is rightly attributable to inadequate transportation facilities, both in connection with the primary collecting of waste and in the carrying of community accumulations to centers where the material can be put to use. It is for this reason that advocates of better participation in the waste-paper drive sometimes are ill-advised in their criticism of storekeepers who burn their paper and paperboard accumulations daily and of plants or warehouses or the like in the backyards of which empty cartons in various stages of completeness and weathering are piled high.

But—much more could be contributed to relief of the increasing need for paperboard by organized and practicable utilization of available facilities and a bit of spare time.

—O-P-D—

Terminals for Air Traffic

So far it appears to have got very little attention in connection with programs of postwar construction and improvement, either political or private. But, there is a great deal of importance attached to the problem of providing adequate and otherwise satisfactory terminals for the expanding air traffic which is quite convincingly forecast for that period. These facilities will have a tremendous influence in determining the commercial status of communities. It must be recognized that railroad stations and yards and steamship docks cannot be converted to the service of air traffic.

Particularly influential will be the ability of a community to handle overseas air traffic. It is readily conceivable that lack of proper facilities at what are now the major ports of the country may reduce those cities to secondary rank in the field of air-borne commerce. New York, for example, has had squabbles aplenty over the locating of an airport sufficient for the traffic of prewar days. It has been true that more time was required to convey mail from the airport to the general postoffice than was consumed in carrying it from Washington to the port. An airport a score of miles over in New Jersey or out on Long Island is not going to be satisfactory in the handling of overseas passenger or commodity transportation. It might be decided to locate the air terminal far inland, and build up a new metropolis to accommodate it.

Tall buildings, wooded areas, rolling terrain, and other handicaps will have to be avoided in the locating of air traffic terminals. Secondary hauls also will be avoided wherever possible by continuing the flight of an airship to the final destination of its cargo. Here is where trouble will arise from the opposition, already substantial, to permitting planes of foreign registry to fly over United States territory. But, that condition will not apply in connection with domestically owned carriers.

Businessmen in New York and other ports of maritime importance should turn early to the task of maintaining the position of their communities in the commerce of the nation. Some of these ports do not have sufficient local productive industry to utilize more than a small part of their distributive capacity. Of course, there still will be importing and passenger-bringing by water; but being bypassed even to the extent of air-borne traffic might turn out to be a serious handicap. For New York, for example, a program of dredging, filling, building, tide-stabilizing, and so on in the nearby Jersey meadows might be worth looking into now.

Keep It Sensible

The retirement of Walter G. Campbell as Commissioner of Food and Drugs leaves a most important vacancy in governmental functioning in the regulation of business. It is highly desirable that this be kept closed against patrons of politics and men with missions.

Although steeped in the Wiley tradition, Mr. Campbell was ever the lawyer. Sometimes he proved the old adage that an advocate has no use for a judicial temperament, but he was far from being a bureaucrat—as collateral experience with F.T.C. regulation of advertising ever makes plain.

Mr. Campbell was a believer in sensible methods strictly applied. He schooled his associates ably to that end. There is every reason, from all angles, that neither his methods nor his men should be displaced.

—O-P-D—

Use for the Ships

One of the most difficult problems that will face the United States with the coming of peace will be that of disposing of the war-swelled fleet of merchant ships under its flag. Many minds are already buzzing with that problem. There are at least half a dozen avenues by which its approach is suggested, ranging all the way from subsidized operation in competition with the rest of the world to selling for junk (on the isolationistic side) or lead-leasing them on low and easy terms to nations which customarily pay a master little, if any, more than the union wages of a messboy on a United States ship.

Competition cannot be otherwise than costly to the taxpayer, even during the immediate postwar era before the regular shipping countries get going and while the job is largely one of distributing American help to the recuperating world. Junking or lend-leasing or bargain-selling the ships would merely be choosing an easier way to waste money. The ships should be turned over to the United States Navy.

For some years following the more or less complete cessation of warfighting, it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a seven-seas navy of enormous size. This maintenance is going to require a whale of a lot of supply ships. We have 'em now; let's keep 'em at work. Let's keep up the complement of their manning by allotting to their operation a commensurate portion of the youth of the nation under the universal military service program. Training on supply ships can be almost everything that can be given to trainees in any other unit.

Such training would be far better than that of land troops because it would provide acquaintance with the world and its many peoples — an attainment which would stand every United States citizen in good stead in this present day's muddling over foreign policies. It would provide practical knowledge in geopolitics—a very much confused "science" with a most important bearing on global harmony. It would make men of all suitable material and put all other into its rightful innocuous place. It would teach discipline and social awareness, also much, mechanically and otherwise, in more tangibly profitable qualifications.

This suggestion, of course, does not give much consideration to the response of the labor vote to it: So, its political effectuation is not exactly a foregone conclusion. It is, really, another one of those things which business should do for the nation, and let the ballots fall where they may.

OPD—5-8-1944 35

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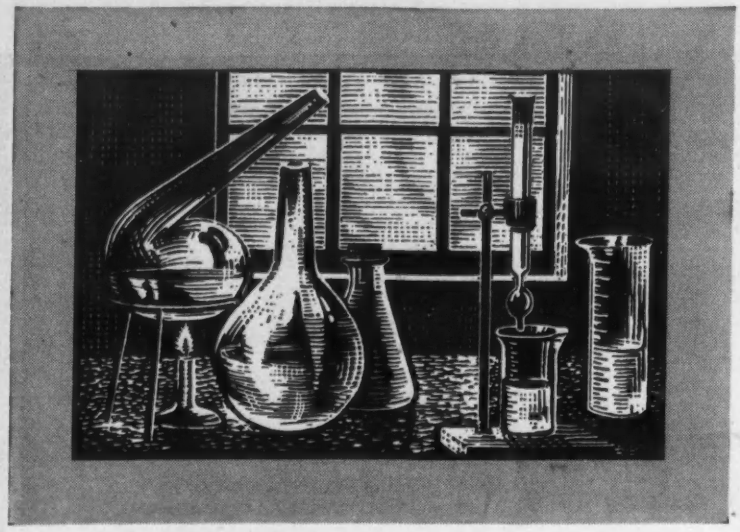

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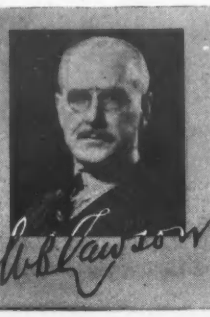

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Heavy Chemicals

Because a manufacturer often must obtain materials necessary for the execution of an order for his product before he receives the order from his customer, the War Production Board has amended order M-340 which governs the sale of miscellaneous chemicals. Previously the order required that customers' certificates be limited to requests for material to fill orders already on hand. This requirement is rescinded by the amendment, which permits a manufacturer to obtain his materials on the basis of expected orders.

Fifteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals, reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $743,000 in March, showed a gain of 9 percent over February and an inventory decline of 3 percent. In comparison with March, 1943, their sales were up 6 percent and their inventories 8 percent larger.

WPB states that the corundum supply situation will remain tight, at least during the coming several months. The supply expected from the deposit in Montana, will result in additional production which may be counted on, but not before early Fall.

Those interested in the Shakan molybdenite deposit on Kosciusko island and in the nickel and copper deposits of Yakobi island off Southeastern Alaska may obtain maps and reports by writing Director of Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Advices from the United Kingdom state that convoys returning from Russia are bringing back chemicals along with other materials. Shipments of muriate of potash, arsenic and potash carbonate as well as smaller quantities of certain medicinals have been received by the United Kingdom.

Exports of chemical products, including explosives from Canada amounted to a new high of $86,000,000 in 1943. This figure represents an increase of 255 percent compared to 1939 shipments.

Figures compiled by WPB show a paper production, including all types, for March at 1,494,857 tons against 1,379,311 tons in February.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 90.9 in the week ended April 29, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 91.3 in the previous week and 85.8 percent a year ago.

Offerings of items listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammonia Aqua.—Shipments have held a steady seasonal average with production sufficient to meet all requirements. The container problem has continued to cause difficulty in getting shipments away promptly. A lot of 150,000 pounds was taken from excess inventories and offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Cadmium Nitrate.—Excess inventories yielded 9,000 pounds which were offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Cobalt Acetate.—WPB located 5,000 pounds which were offered for sale through their Redistribution Division.

Copper Sulphate.—Deliveries for agricultural use have steadily increased and continued expansion is anticipated throughout the month. While additional lend-lease shipments are expected, the impression prevailed that domestic requirements will be taken care of first. Estimates regarding the amount to be sent to Italy range all the way from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds. Advices from Yugoslavia state that sufficient copper sulphate for vinyard growers in Croatia has been provided by the government. Brass will also be used to manufacture copper sulphate this year. A report from Morocco states that present production is sufficient to meet requirements.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.6	169.6	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Lime Acetate.—Production has continued along broad enough lines to meet in full, the requirements of acid producers.

Methyl Chloride.—February production of all grades of this material amounted to 1,317,988 pounds. This was 26,867 pounds more than was made in January. The supply at the close of February was 934,583 pounds compared with 1,291,121 pounds for the previous month.

Phosphate Monosodium.—Some excess inventory material amounting to 4,300 pounds was offered for sale by the Redistribution Division of WPB.

Potash Caustic.—Miscellaneous demand continued heavy thereby preventing any accumulation of reserve stocks. Production has overtaken demand in some instances and short shipments have been necessary. The market has developed a firm tone with the supply situation tight. Potash carbonate has also been in good demand and the supply condition was definitely tighter than a month ago.

Salt.—War Food Administration purchased during February, 388,992 pounds of table salt in special two pound cartons at .0343c. per pound, Seattle, Washington and 162,000 pounds at .024Ic. Newark, California.

Soda Ash.—WPB is reported to have ordered the closing down of two more aluminum production lines located at Queens, New York. Elimination of the two lines would reduce over-all annual production by 36,000,000 pounds. Regardless of all the shutdowns during the past few months, a considerable tonnage of soda ash has continued to move into the aluminum industry. Impact of heavy demand from the glass and other consuming industries has been more than enough to absorb production. The buying situation was reported definitely tight.

Soda Caustic.—Any improvement in the market situation seemed to be based on the fact that some producers are in a better position to make prompt shipments against standing contracts. The heavy movement of production for home and export requirements has not allowed any stock accumulation and there was no apparent desire to accept new business under prevailing conditions.

Acids

Acetic.—Supply situation continued adequate to meet an active consuming inquiry, covering civilian and government requirements. War Food Administration purchased 31,570 pounds of U.S.P. at .1110c. per pound in New York on April 17. Production of synthetic for February as given by WPB was 26,284,237 pounds compared with 25,251,912 pounds in January. Consumption in February was 19,659,374 pounds against 19,569,465 pounds during the previous month. Production of natural for February amounted to 2,479,067 pounds compared with 2,770,624 pounds in January.

Lactic.—Production of technical in February was given at 315,674 pounds against 246,138 pounds in January.

Oxalic.—February output was placed at 1,447,985 pounds against 1,490,234 pounds in January. Stocks at the close of February were 764,709 pounds compared with 681,722 pounds for the previous month. Buying conditions remained tight owing to the sold ahead position of output.

Insecticides

Shortages of pyrethrum and rotenone have been responsible for an increased agricultural demand for nicotine sulphate. Methods of assuring adequate production of nicotine to

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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meet increasing insecticide requirements for home and domestic use were discussed by the newly formed Nicotine Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting in Washington.

Finding of pink bollworms in Southwestern Louisiana in 1943, after the state had been apparently free of these cotton pests for over twenty years, has necessitated an extension of federal quarantine to include Cameron and Calcasieu parishes and part of Jefferson Davis parish, La. Recent infestations were also found in the coastal bend of Texas, as well as one additional county in the known infested section of Western Texas and the quarantine was accordingly extended.

According to the Department of Agriculture, the corn borer damage in 1943 totaled $33,360,000 in the belt extending from the Atlantic coast to Eastern Iowa and Missouri. Estimated corn crop value in that area was $750,000,000.

The administrator of the Federal Security Agency will hold a public hearing commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning of June 27, 1944 in Room 1409 South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Independence avenue between 12th and 14th streets S. W. Washington, D. C., upon a proposed regulation limiting the quantity of fluorine remaining as insecticidal residue on apples and pears.

Active in Charity Drive

George W. Dolan, president of Mathieson Alkali Works, has accepted the chairmanship of the Chemical Division for The Greater New York Fund's 1944 Campaign. The fund's appeal is directed exclusively to business firms and employee groups for the purpose of raising a minimum of $4,500,000. This sum represents an essential share of the $22,250,000 in voluntary hospitals, health and welfare agencies to maintain their present level of service to the community.

Drug Surplus for Relief

—Continued from page 3

it is the intention of the government to transfer as much of the surplus materials of the military to UNRRA as might be possible. This would be in line with the suggestons that the drug manufacturers have made to the government insofar as surplus supplies of drugs and health supplies are concerned.

It appeared from the President's statement, however, that the military authorities are proceeding cautiously in declaring their surpluses, and that they may be unable to make any firm statements on this score until after the big military operations in Europe are under way.

Mr. Roosevelt said of the $800,000,000 that this is the minimum of additional supplies and services which UNRRA estimates it will need from the United States in the first field operations in the liberated areas.

Chapman Superintendent Of Du Pont Insecticide Unit

George L. Chapman, area supervisor of the Grasselli chemicals department plant at East Chicago, Ind., has been named superintendent of the recently-purchased insecticide plant in Tacoma, Wash., it has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington.

A graduate of Ohio University, Athens, O., Mr. Chapman joined the Grasselli Chemical Company in 1917 and has been occupied in the development and production of agricultural chemicals at East Chicago almost exclusively. He joined the du Pont organization under the consolidation with the Grasselli company in 1928. The Tacoma plant was purchased by du Pont, April 21 from the Latimer-Goodwin Chemical Company of Grand Junction, Colo.

Leidy Discharged from CWS

J. J. Leidy, honorably discharged from the Chemical Warfare Service, has resumed the management of J. J. Leidy Chemicals, manufacturers' agent, Baltimore, which organization he founded in 1942 after resigning from the Maryland division of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation.

Flavor Makers to Meet

National Association of Flavoring and Extract Manufacturers will hold a conference in the Hotel Pennsylvania, May 22.

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Announcement

The Ammonia Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announces the following price schedule on its Nitrogen Fertilizer Materials:

PRICE SCHEDULE—CARLOAD QUANTITIES
EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1944
Subject to Change Without Notice

	Equivalent Price Per Ton NH3	Per Ton N
"URAMON"—Fertilizer Compound (42% N)		
Bulk—$57.40 per ton f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or usual Atlantic and Gulf Ports, whichever is lower	$112.41	$136.66
In 100-lb. paper bags—$59.40 per ton f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or usual Atlantic and Gulf Ports, whichever is lower	116.32	141.42
AMMONIUM SULPHATE (20.5% N)		
(Available in limited quantity as a by-product from a chemical manufacturing operation)		
Bulk—$28.20 per ton f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or $29.20 per ton f.o.b. usual Atlantic and Gulf Ports, whichever is lower	112.80 116.80	137.14 142.00
UREA–AMMONIA LIQUORS A and B (45.5% N)		
Basis for calculating delivered price per ton of Nitrogen:		
I (a) Free Ammonia Content @ $59.00 per ton f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va.	59.00	71.73
(b) Fixed Ammonia Content @ $112.80 per ton of NH3 f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., and Hopewell, Va. or $116.80 per ton of NH3 f.o.b. usual Atlantic and Gulf Ports, whichever results in the lower delivered price	112.80 116.80	137.14 142.00

II The freight cost for any destination is the lowest cost derived in one of the following calculations of delivery costs:

(a) The freight on the Free Ammonia Content is the Anhydrous Ammonia freight rate from Belle, W. Va., equalized with Hopewell, Va.

The freight per ton on the Fixed Ammonia Content is four times the per ton freight rate (thus converting the rate to cost per ton NH3 basis) on Ammonium Sulphate from Belle, W. Va., or Hopewell, Va., or usual Atlantic and Gulf Ports, whichever results in the lowest delivered price.

(b) The freight rate per ton on Fertilizer Ammoniating Solution from Belle, W. Va., converted to cost per ton NH3 by dividing by 0.553.

(c) The freight rate per ton on Nitrogen Fertilizer Solution from Hopewell, Va., converted to cost per ton NH3 by dividing by 0.4936.

III All calculations are made on NH3 basis. The lowest delivered price per ton NH3 is then converted to price per ton of Nitrogen by dividing by 0.8225.

UREA–AMMONIA LIQUORS C and D (37.0% N)

The delivered prices for UAL-C and UAL-D are uniformly $1.20 per ton of Nitrogen higher than the delivered prices of UAL-A and B, respectively, for the same destination.

NOTE: ***In no case will the delivered price be in excess of OPA ceiling price.***

Urea-Ammonia Liquors A and B are the solutions offered heretofore. Urea-Ammonia Liquor C is a diluted version of UAL-A, and Urea-Ammonia Liquor D is a diluted version of UAL-B. The diluted counterparts of our former solutions are offered to meet the demand for urea-bearing ammoniating solutions with lower vapor pressures than those obtaining in UAL-A and UAL-B. Below are given pertinent properties of the several liquors:

	UAL-A	UAL-B	UAL-C	UAL-D
Fixed to Free Ratio.	0.5 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.0	0.5 to 1.0	0.8 to 1.0
Total NH3, Per Cent	55.3	55.3	45.0	45.0
Total N, Per Cent..	45.5	45.5	37.0	37.0
Freezing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit	+5	+34	+6	+34
Gauge Pressure, lbs. per square inch at 100° F.	64	50	20	16

War demand and consequent allocation of one of the constituents of Urea-Ammonia Liquor 37 prevents us from offering this solution, containing insoluble organic nitrogen, at this time, but we shall again manufacture UAL-37 when the required raw materials are available.

Examples:

In calculating the delivered prices at Carteret, New Jersey, Wilmington, N. C., Dothan, Ala., and Jackson, Miss. (as examples) the following freights must be considered:

	Dollars Per Ton			
	Carteret	Wilmington, N.C.	Dothan	Jackson
Anhydrous Ammonia—Belle	9.40	10.11	12.61	12.80
Anhydrous Ammonia—Hopewell	7.40	6.64	12.13	13.76
Ammonium Sulphate from Belle.	6.00	5.15	6.55	6.65
Ammonium Sulphate from Hopewell	4.80	2.65	6.30	7.15
Ammonium Sulphate from logical Port	...	...	1.20	1.95
Fertilizer Solution from Belle...	6.00	5.15	6.55	6.65
(Equiv. NH3 = freight / 0.553)	10.84	9.31	11.84	12.02
Nitrogen Solution from Hopewell	4.80	2.65	6.30	7.15
(Equiv. NH3 = freight / 0.4936)	9.72	5.36	12.76	14.48

Applying the lowest combinations consistent with the price schedule, the following delivered prices will obtain:

	Delivered Price — $ per ton Nitrogen			
	UAL-A	UAL-B	UAL-C	UAL-D
CARTERET, N. J.	101.15	107.96	102.35	109.16
Free Ammonia Content @ $59.00 per ton, f.o.b. Hopewell, plus Anhydrous freight.				
Fixed Ammonia Content @ $116.80 per ton, f.o.b. Port.				
WILMINGTON, N. C.	100.04	107.31	101.24	108.51
Free Ammonia Content @ $59.00 per ton.				
Fixed Ammonia Content @ $112.80 per ton.				
Plus solution freight ($5.36) from Hopewell.				
DOTHAN, ALA.	106.93	113.75	108.13	114.95
Free Ammonia Content @ $59.00 per ton, f.o.b. Hopewell, plus Anhydrous freight.				
Fixed Ammonia Content @ $116.80 per ton, f.o.b. Port, plus Am. Sulphate freight (equiv. NH3).				
JACKSON, MISS.	108.14	115.41	109.34	116.61
Free Ammonia Content @ $59.00 per ton.				
Fixed Ammonia Content @ $112.80 per ton.				
Plus solution freight ($12.02) from Belle.				

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.) — Ammonia Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware

DU PONT

BETTER THINGS for BETTER LIVING .... *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Fertilizer Materials

At least one major potash producer has announced future contract prices with a promise that much more 60 percent muriate will be made in 1944-45. Quotations did not reveal any important changes and contracts will cover deliveries from June 1, this year, through March 31, 1945. Seasonal discounts are regulated by quantity, time of shipment and terms of contract.

WPB has approved priority assistance for the erection of a plant to obtain sewage sludge from rivers draining the Chicago sanitary district. This plant will have a capacity of 19,000 tons yearly. Application for another plant is pending. The completion of these two projects would increase the annual production of organic fertilizer by 73,750 tons having a yearly value estimated at $2,171,000.

According to field reports from Georgia, the cessation of rain has allowed farmers to prepare their land and plant about three weeks later than usual. Late orders for fertilizer have increased with manufacturers in a position to make prompt deliveries. Late planting is expected to call for greater than normal top dressings to expedite growth. Producers of superphosphate around Baltimore continue to experience considerable difficulty in manning plants and distribution has fallen behind orders. Local activity has been confined chiefly to filling in operations which is not unusual at the tailend of the season.

Official advices from Spain state that four large companies will soon reach their estimated output of 51,250 tons of pure nitrogen annually.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate.—Steady production has moved out sufficiently to prevent the accumulation of excess material, and the market has maintained a firm position without suggestion of price change. The movement continued under WPB regulation.

Bone Meal. — Not enough material available to satisfy demand for feeding purposes. Domestic production was taken as soon as placed on the market, and there were unfilled orders at the close.

Castor Pomace.—Production reported sold for nearby shipment and well into June. The broad demand has kept the market tight, with additional sales limited on account of restricted offerings.

Cottonseed Meal.—Reported that requirements of New England tobacco growers have been satisfied and that late importations have been routed into feed channels.

Dried Blood. — Difference of views between buyers and sellers of imported material has checked actual trading in blood as well as tankage. Feeders have taken any domestic available, but both markets have shown no disposition to relax from their former tight conditions.

Nitrogenous Material.—Remained heavily under contract, with producers finding a ready market for their output. Demand was active enough to hold the buying position tight.

Sewage Sludge.—According to an announcement by WPB, priority assistance has been granted to the western major producer for the first of two projects designed to provide 73,750 tons of organic fertilizer annually for agricultural uses by removing 500 tons of solids a day from the Des Plaines river, the Calumet-Sag channel and the Illinois river. These rivers drain the Chicago sanitary district. Officials stated this district was the greatest source of organic fertilizer in the world. Production at present is heavily under contract, and it will be several months before the increased supply will be ready for market requirements.

Soda Nitrate.—Foreign advices state that negotiations are being conducted between Chilean importers and the British government for the delivery of 500,000 tons of fertilizer grade nitrate for 1944. Domestic demand of satisfactory seasonal dimensions was reported. Considerable quantities are being carried in the South, particularly in Louisiana and Texas, where farmers bought early and stored their material for future application.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—According to reports, importations of North African rock were liquidated promptly and were not sufficiently large to have any reflection in market circles. It was stated that phosphate rock is relatively easy to pack in as ballast and takes very little time to load. Domestic material is an ample supply to meet the present active demand, and the chief problem seemed to be in securing sufficient transportation to maintain shipments promptly.

Superphosphate. — War Production Board has recommended a study of incentive pay plans in an effort to relieve labor shortages which have been serious enough to threaten production at some points. War Food Administration reported that a survey had indicated that 4,000 additional workers were urgently needed for superphosphate production. Plants in the Baltimore area appear to have experienced more difficulty with short manpower than some other sections. Production of normal superphosphate in March was 588,453 tons, compared with 607,169 tons in February. Total supply was 1,421,808 tons, total disposition was 699,039 tons, leaving stocks at the end of the month 722,769 tons, against 814,108 tons for the previous month.

Potashes

Contract prices for muriate 60 percent K_2O and manure salts 22 percent K-O have been announced by one of the major producers for shipments over 1944-1945. There was no important change from prevailing quotations. Seasonal discounts are allowed on orders with complete specifications, accepted prior to and including June 30, 1944, for delivery at buyers' plant in substantially equal monthly quantities from June 1, through March, 1945. Additional discounts will be regulated by the amount of tonnage, time of deliveries and terms of contract.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consumers have drawn heavily from ample stocks and the supply situation seemed adequate to fully satisfy any domestic demand that might develop.

—*Continued on page 72*

Fertilizer Ass'n To Meet June 20-21

National Fertilizer Association will hold its annual meeting at the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., June 20 and 21. Discussions will relate to the industry's participation in the all-out war effort and to its place in the postwar period and developments. There will be no recreational features.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: April

	Equivalent tons—April		Jan.-Apr.,
	1944	1943	1944
Virginia	62,471	58,489	279,333
North Carolina	180,532	201,706	939,072
South Carolina	89,003	98,148	576,031
Georgia	102,224	106,538	772,123
Florida	54,704	64,210	333,476
Alabama	62,000	87,800	331,250
Mississippi	32,710	50,800	272,304
Tennessee	51,133	54,273	163,443
Arkansas	15,050	24,985	86,983
Louisiana	13,685	29,150	124,085
Texas	30,940	24,050	121,905
Oklahoma	180	2,400	10,551
Total South	694,632	802,499	4,210,556
Indiana	26,507	40,325	149,737
Illinois	10,580	7,012	74,130
Kentucky	38,025	27,625	141,574
Missouri	5,676	5,272	65,863
Kansas	2,620	1,291	14,476
Total Midwest	83,408	81,525	445,782
Grand total	778,040	884,024	4,656,338

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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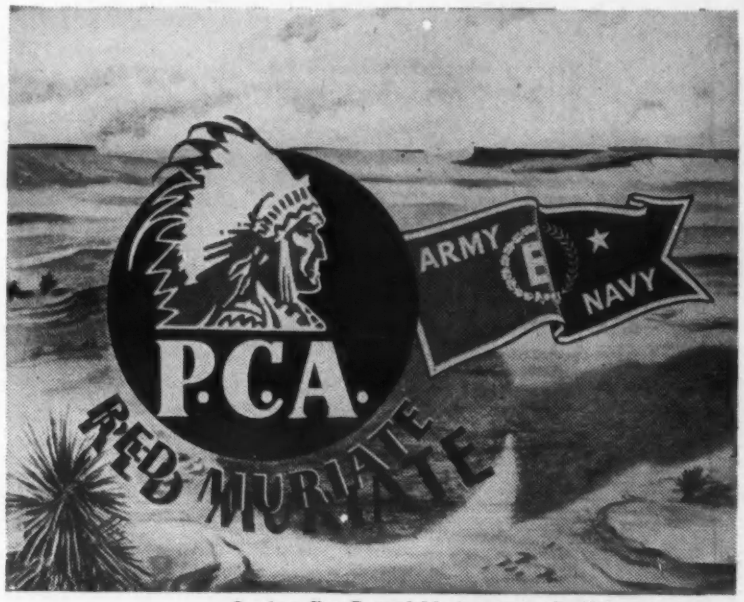
SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS
22% K_2O MINIMUM
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Our Army-Navy E, awarded for important work well done, now wears the coveted White Star for "continued determined effort and patriotism."

CARRYING A FULL SHARE OF THE LOAD

Military and civilian food requirements are going up and up...which means larger crops...which means more Potash to help farmers produce them.

Industry activity continues at high pitch...which means industry's Potash requirements continue to be large.

Answering this two-pronged demand, more Potash is being mined than ever before...and P.C.A. is bearing a full share of the load.

Yes, P.C.A., with the Red Indian trade-mark, is supplying large tonnage today. Keep your eye on our Red Indian — now and in the post war days to come.

POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
• SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

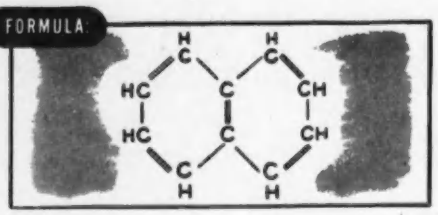
OPD—5-8-1944 41

NAPHTHALENE

DEFINITION: A crystalline chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen found abundantly in coal-tar. It was early termed "tar camphor."

HISTORY: Naphthalene was discovered in coal-tar by Garden and Brande in 1819 and its chemical constitution determined by Michael Faraday in 1826. It was proposed for enriching water gas in 1862. Use for manufacture of naphthols for the synthetic dye industry commenced about 1873.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: Traces of naphthalene occur in certain vegetable products. Some naphthalene has been recovered from specially processed petroleum fractions, but the principal source of naphthalene has always been coal-tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pure naphthalene is produced as white crystal flakes or chips which melt at 79.4° C or above. It boils at 218° C. It vaporizes slowly at room temperature. It has a clean penetrating odor; is soluble in benzene, hot alcohol and ether, but is practically insoluble in water. It burns with a smoky flame.

USES: Serves as a moth preventive and insecticide for household, institutional and agricultural use; as a raw material for phthalic anhydride, dyes, waxes, tanning agents, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.

GRADES: Industrial: 74° and 78° crude in tank cars and barrels: 79.4° refined in tank cars and as chipped, crushed or flake in barrels and multi-walled bags. Household: flake and ball in 16-, 12-, 10-, 8-ounce packages; flake and ball, powdered or rice form, in barrels, bags and 50-pound bulk cases.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of naphthalene for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

War production requirements continue to consume the major portion of the coaltar by-products leaving refining plants. Phthalic acid and anhydride manufacture at plant capacity is holding supplies of naphthalene very tight. Cresol and cresylic acid compounds are moving briskly into synthetic resins. Synthetic rubber and high-octane aviation gasoline blending are still taking a huge volume of benzol, with toluol and xylol also entering the latter operation actively. Phenol and creosote oil supplies alone among the basic products are holding comfortable supply positions.

The War Production Board has released additional preliminary production date on a number of coaltar derivatives and synthetic organic chemicals. The figures are presented in the specific market paragraphs below.

Operations in the steel industry in the week beginning May 1 were at 99.5 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The percentage is equivalent to a production of 1,782,300 net tons of ingots and castings. In the previous week operations were at 100 percent of capacity, equal to an output of 1,791,300 net tons. One month earlier, industry operations were also at 99.5 percent of capacity; and one year earlier at 98.2 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,700,500 net tons of steel.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Production of essential materials continues to hold supplies in very tight position. Schedule of quotations remains firm.

Coaltar.—Now allocated by War Production Board under order M-300. Market tone firm.

Creosote Oil. — Subnormal activity in wood preserving industry keeping creosote oil supplies in rather easy position. Prices steady. The WPB has indicated that total production of creosote oil in January, 1944, amounted to 14,271,000 gallons; and in February, 1944, to 14,470,000 gallons. Total stocks on hand at the end of January and February, 1944, amounted to 20,536,000 gallons and 25,681,000 gallons, respectively. Production for the year 1942 was reported to have amounted to 175,297,000 gallons and for 1943 to 167,929,000 gallons.

Cresols.—Output of meta-paracresols in February, 1944, is reported by the WPB to have totaled 648,718 pounds, compared with 562,320 pounds in January, 1944. Stocks at the end of February were 301,729 pounds; and at the end of January, 151,606 pounds. The production of ortho-meta-paracresols in February were declared to have been 758,389 pounds, compared with 584,661 pounds in January. Stocks at the end of February totaled 325,759 pounds, compared with 304,561 pounds at the end of January.

Cresylic Acid.—Production of crude cresylic acid in January, 1944, totaled 1,965,334 pounds, and in February, 1944, amounted to 2,237,695 pounds, according to the WPB. Stocks of crude material at the end of January were 1,306,714 pounds, and at the end of February were 1,600,825 pounds. The production of refined cresylic acid in January was stated to have been 2,723,855 pounds, and in February to have totaled 3,747,714 pounds. Stocks of refined acid at the end of January were 1,982,414 pounds, compared with 2,107,819 pounds at the end of February.

Lutidine.—Several coaltar refiners are reported to be accumulating stocks of 2:6-lutidine. Material of 98 percent purity is being quoted at $1.35 per pound, in drums, at the works.

Naphthalene. — Requirements for phthalic anhydride production continue to hold supplies of crude material in very tight position. Increased demand is also reported from agricultural and moth-proofing sources. Stocks of refined material for the latter use are said to have been accumulated through the winter by certain producers in anticipation of the current rise in demand, with the result the orders are being filled with little delay. Quotations continue unchanged.

Phenol. — Quotations maintaining steady position. Demand said to be continuing active, and supplies comfortable, particularly as regards synthetic material.

Picoline.—Supplies of betapicoline remain tight on active movement into production of vitamin compounds. One supplier reports that betapicoline of 98 percent purity is being quoted at $2.20 per pound, in drums, at the works.

Quinaldine.—Consumption reported to be developing satisfactorily. Supplies comfortable. Price schedule ranges from $1.15 to $1.55 per pound, in drums, at the works, according to purity. Currently available in 90 and 95 percent grades.

Quinoline.—Demand for manufacture of vitamin compounds holding supplies very tight. Quotations show no change.

Toluol.—Heavy war production requirements continue to restrict civilian use to most essential products only. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Xylol.—Quotations remain firm as large part of material moves into blending of high-octane aviation fuels and other war production.

Chicago, May 5.—Tone of the market for coaltar bases is firm. Material has been moving out rather well recently, on the strength of a volume of demand fully up to expectations. Offerings remain limited. Demand for benzol is good. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol. — Steady schedule of prices maintained by brisk movement to regular consumers.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Active demand and labor problem in producing plants holding supplies light. Market tone firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Heavy demand for essential manufacture sustaining firm market tones.

Benzoic, Technical.—Firm market position being maintained by active call for war production. Output continues restricted by raw material limitations.

Cleve's.—Increasing operator shortage in manufacturing plants reflected in tightening supply position. Quotations firm.

Laurent's.—Quotations continue stable on good demand from normal consuming channels.

Malic.—Curtailed raw material situation keeping supplies rather tight. Quotations show no change.

Sulphanilic.—Essential demand continues relatively heavy. Prices unchanged.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide. — Production of technical and U.S.P. acetanilide in January, 1944, amounted to 439,148 pounds; and in February, 1944, to 599,572 pounds, according to figures compiled by WPB. Stocks at the end of January were stated to have totaled 757,278 pounds, and at the end of February, 796,064 pounds.

Alphanaphthol. — Short raw material supply position limiting production. Market tone firm.

Anthracene. — Quotations continue stable as result of active demand for war production purposes.

Catechol.—Rate of output maintaining comfortable supply position, enabling shipment of normal quantities without delay. Prices steady.

Dinitrotoluene. — Moving actively into manufacture of dyestuffs and other essential products. Quotations show no change.

Nitrobenzene. — Firm schedule of prices sustained by heavy demand

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Product Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended April 29 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,508,040
Benzol	gals.	3,973,890
Coaltar	gals.	15,510,990
Creosote oil	gals.	820,416
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,730,565
Phenol	lbs.	230,742
Toluol	gals.	794,778
Xylol	gals.	179,466

from important military and civilian sources.

Orthophenetidin.—Shipments to regular consumers holding market tone steady. Output restricted by plant labor conditions.

Paranitroanilin.—Supply position declared to be relatively comfortable. Schedule of quotations remains steady.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies still very tight. The output of phthalic anhydride in January, 1944, totaled 8,573,942 pounds; and in February, 9,017,000 pounds, according to figures released by the WPB. Stocks at the end of January were declared to have been 1,564,253 pounds, and at the end of February, 1,735,855 pounds.

Resorcinol.—Demand continues good. Production rate permitting orders for normal amounts to be filled with little or no delay. Quotations steady.

Toluidin.—Shortage of basic material curtailing production. Demand good. Market tone firm.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar colors and pigments continue to move actively from producers plants, reflecting the high rate of production being maintained by the textile processing industry. Call for leather colors is also reported to have shown an increase in recent weeks, and suppliers late in the week were hopeful that leather production might possibly expand in line with more active livestock receipts.

General Chemical Defense Corporation, Point Pleasant, W. Va., has been awarded the Army-Navy production "E."

Obituaries

Alfred M. Goetzman

Alfred M. Goetzman, vice-president and chief executive of the Rochester, N. Y., division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died of typhoid fever May 1 following a brief illness. He was 44 years of age.

Mr. Goetzman had been a McKesson vice-president since 1932. He first joined the Rochester staff in 1924, being promoted to office manager in 1926 and merchandising manager in 1931. He also spent two years as a company sales representative working out of the manufacturing plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

Surviving is his wife.

Arie R. Norton

Arie R. Norton, a chemist for the Calco Chemical Company, died May 1 in New York. He was fifty-eight years of age. Born in Pueblo, Col., Mr. Norton was graduated from Colorado College and later received an engineering degree at Columbia University. He had been employed by the Calco Chemical Company for twenty-five years and was head of its Standards Laboratories. Previous to joining Calco, Mr. Norton had been affiliated with Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Surviving are two sons and two daughters.

Jasper Stover

Jasper Stover, former president and managing director of Consolidated Asbestos, Ltd., Montreal, Can., died in Philadelphia, May 2. He was sixty-three years of age.

Born in Bellefonte, Pa., Mr. Stover started his business career with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. During World War I he was secretary-treasurer of the Asbestos Trades Board, formed by the asbestos industry to cooperate with the government's War Trade Board.

He founded the trade publication, *Asbestos*, in 1919 and remained owner of the magazine until his death. He became associated with the Canadian firm in 1922, remaining there until 1926, when he returned to Philadelphia to open his own office.

Francis R. Sylvestre

Francis R. Sylvestre, an independent petroleum operator, New York, died of a heart attack April 29. He was fifty years of age.

A native of Dorchester, Mass., Mr. Sylvestre founded the Sylvestre Oil Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and later established the Sylvestre Oil Company of Canada, operators of a chain of service stations. This company subsequently became the Champlain Oil Company, Ltd. In 1934, Mr. Sylvestre returned to New York, where he organized the Royal Petroleum Company. He remained as president of this company until 1941, when he retired to manage his investments in oil wells and refineries in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

Surviving are his wife, father and four brothers.

John Twogood

John Twogood, general manager of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Shanghai, China, died April 28 in Rochester, Minn. He was fifty-four years of age.

Born in Raymertown, N. Y., Mr. Twogood was graduated from Oneida High School in 1908, and in 1912 from Colgate University, where he participated in football, track and other college activities. Upon graduation, he was employed by the Standard Oil Company of New York in China, where he spent over thirty years. He retired from the active service of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company last year. Prior to proceeding to Rochester for medical treatment, he lived in Cunervaca, Mexico.

Surviving are his wife, three children, a sister and a brother.

Archie S. Woods

Archie S. Woods, of Rye, N. Y., vice-president and treasurer of the Markle Medical Research Foundation of New York, was fatally injured when the car in which he was riding crashed into a load of telephone pole protruding from a truck on Torrey Pines Grade, twenty miles north of San Diego, Calif., April 20. He was fifty years old.

George J. Fritz, assistant superintendent of the American Hard Rubber Company plant, Butler, N. J., died May 1. He was seventy-eight years of age.

C. T. Gartlan, an accountant with the Tidewater Oil Company, New York, for thirty-five years, died in Cranford, N. J., May 3. He was fifty-three years of age.

Charles H. Thomas, who retired last year after ten years as purchasing agent and general sales manager for the Continental Refining Company, Oil City, Pa., died in South Orange, N. J., April 23. He was seventy-two years of age.

Koppers Names Salner To Industrial Relations Post

J. N. Forker, vice-president of Koppers Company and general manager of the Tar and Chemical division, has announced the appointment of Edward Salner as manager of industrial relations. Mr. Salner comes from Koppers Company, Bartlett Hayward division of Koppers company, Baltimore, where for five years he was assistant works manager. He was graduated from Purdue university in 1932 with a degree in industrial engineering.

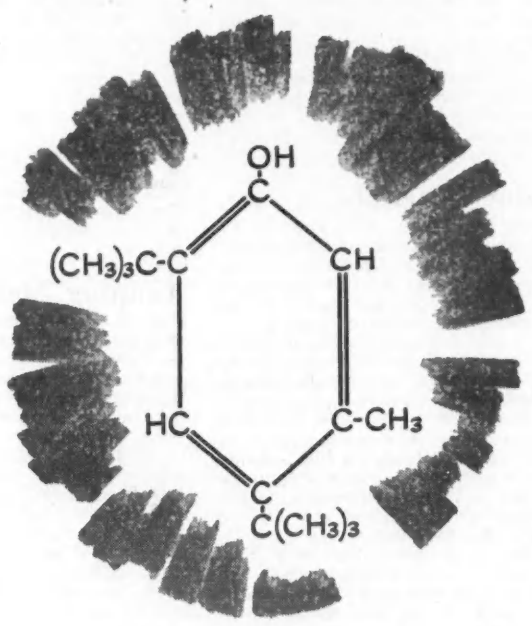
General Aniline Appoints Special Products Sales Head

General Aniline & Film Corporation has appointed Charles F. McKenna, jr., as manager of its special products sales division to succeed Roger Coleman. Among the strategic products Mr. McKenna will handle in his new post are the carbonyl iron powders, important in electronics, and the 'Polectron' products.

George L. Lilley, who recently resigned from the Foreign Economic Administration, has assumed the post of general sales manager for the Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa.

KOPPERS D. B. M.

4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL



Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

ALBUMENS

SPECIFY "GARTENBERG"
. . . always Uniform
. . . always Dependable

★ THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU DOMESTIC ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

Write for Samples and Quotations

★★ SPEED VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS ★★

H. GARTENBERG & CO., Inc.
Largest Manufacturers of Tanners' Egg Products
412 W. Pershing Road Chicago, Illinois
Cable Address: "GARTEGG"

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural BICHROMATES

DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
IMPORT EXPORT
FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, 205 Fulton Street, NEW YORK
Telephones: COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address "Fezan", N. Y.

ORTHO PHENYLENEDIAMINE
PARA CHLORO-ORTHOPHENYLENEDIAMINE
PARA AMINODIMETHYLANILINE
FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., INC., 600 Ferry St., Newark 5, N. J.

Mutual BICHROMATES

- BICHROMATE OF POTASH
- BICHROMATE OF SODA
- CHROMIC ACID

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Corn processors were heartened during the week by the corn arrivals in commercial channels as a result of the government procurement program. Operations were resumed in numerous plants, and others planned to open early in the week. In the first week of government requisitioning, one-third of the 80,000,000 bushels of corn set as the amount necessary to meet war demands this year had been offered for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Demand for textile processing chemicals continued active during the week. An indication of the recent consumption of such materials was shown in a report by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers recording total apparel wool consumption during January as 12 percent above that of a year earlier. The increased production was accomplished even though plant labor had decreased by more than 10 percent, it was added.

The Textile Color Card Association has released a revision of the United States Army standard color card for the official standardized shades of olive drab, khaki and drab sewing threads.

Call for tanstuffs was declared to have dropped off slightly during the week. Pricewise the market was unchanged. The price regulation covering the quebracho and wattle products was expected to be issued momentarily.

Chemicals

Aluminum Chloride.—Demand continues rather good from textile industry. Supplies comfortable. Market tone steady.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Supplies remain tight as production is restricted by plant labor scarcity. Continues under allocation by WPB. Quotations show no change.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Southern cotton manufacturers calling for material actively. Short supplies allocated monthly by WPB. Prices unchanged.

Soda Bichromate.—Shortage of plant labor holding production below demand for material. Distribution continues under control of WPB allocation order. Market tone firm.

Wetting Agents.—Supplies of sulphated alcohol proprietary products continue tight on demand from military services. Prices steady.

Dyestuffs

Fustic.—Demand reported as unchanged in recent weeks, with shipments to regular consuming plants sustaining a stable schedule of quotations.

Hematine.—Steady market tone being maintained by satisfactory rate of shipment from producing plants.

Turmeric.—Light stocks holding schedule of quotations firm. Demand characterized as routine.

Sizing Materials

Albumin, Blood.—Output continues sufficient to meet current demand with little or no delay. Optimism was also expressed in certain trade circles late in week that lifting of rationing on practically all meats may see a further increase in packing house activity and possibly a rise in blood albumin and dried blood production. Quotations of both materials unchanged.

Albumin, Egg.—A slight tightening influence was noted during the week as regards dried egg albumin supplies. The situation was expected to reassume a more comfortable picture without delay. Prices are reported steady at ceiling levels.

Corn Sugar.—Supplies very tight. Arrival of corn in commercial channels showed a marked increase during the week, furnishing manufacturing representatives with much more optimism than has been encountered for several weeks past. Price schedules of sugar and syrups continue unchanged. Price officials reportedly are still discussing a revision of the schedules, but no early issuance of a covering order was expected.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies were declared to be slightly tighter during the week. Demand remains good. Quotations continue unchanged at ceiling levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.9	262.9	262.9	262.6

The Department of Agriculture reports that of the 12,217,000 pounds of liquid egg yolk produced in March, 1944, 508,000 pounds were produced for immediate consumption; 3,183,000 pounds were used for drying; and 8,526,000 pounds were frozen. In the same month of 1943 a total of 9,580,000 pounds of liquid egg yolk were produced, and during that month 1,052,000 pounds were for immediate consumption; 2,889,000 pounds were used for drying; and 5,639 pounds were frozen.

Starch, Corn.—A sharp increase in the amount of corn arriving in commercial channels is reported since the inauguration of the War Food Administration procurement program. As of May 1, the WFA reports that 27,169,815 bushels had been offered for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation. A goal of 80,000,000 bushels had been set as the amount required by necessary war industries through late November or early December.

The availability of corn permitted the reopening of several grinding plants during the week, mostly on a curtailed basis. Other closed plants were expected to gradually resume production very late in the week or with the beginning of this week. Flooded rivers in the corn area were reported not as yet to have interfered with what curtailed operations were being carried on. The full danger from such stoppage was not over toward the end of the week.

Corn fieldwork was reported as somewhat behind schedule in numerous growing sections, but conditions were not considered serious, and trade and official sources expected the goal of 99,583,000 acres planned for 1944 to be attained. In 1943 farmers planted 97,136,000 acres of corn. The visible supply of corn decreased 623,000 bushels during the week ending April 29, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Supplies continue to tighten, as this material is called upon to fill a portion of the demand for unobtainable cornstarch. Tighter position is also declared in part due to a considerable spoilage of potatoes in Southern area as the season closes, and because of decreased amounts of potatoes available for starch production. The heavy demand for table potatoes, bringing higher returns to the farmer, this year was reported to have absorbed a portion of the smaller potatoes usually channelled into starch manufacture. Quotations show no change.

Starch, Tapioca.—Supplies maintaining somewhat tight position. Invasion preparations reportedly curtailing freight space necessary to bring material in from Latin America. Prices firm.

Tanning Materials

Quebracho.—Demand for material continues good. Arrivals hampered by shortage of freight space. New price regulation covering quebracho bark, quebracho extract, wattle bark, and wattle extract expected to be issued momentarily.

Wattle Bark.—In order to maintain a high standard of production, wattle bark and wattle extract have been placed under government supervision in South Africa. "Standard samples" of approved grades of bark are to be kept permanently and portions of each sample will be sent to trade commissioners of the South African government stationed abroad. Every exporter will be required to have his own recognized brand as a "licensed wattle bark exporter" and all export shipments will be checked by government inspectors to insure conformity to the standards set. The action is a continuation of government policy set some years ago, classifying wattle bark into the three commercial classes:—Prime average, fair average, and merchantable.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Protective Coatings Materials

Uncertainties surrounding the launching of the invasion of Europe, and the ultimate result of the withdrawals of skilled labor from industry in the current and prospective war service conscriptions, have begun to exert a slightly restraining influence upon the production of some lines of finished paints and varnishes intended for civilian use and also upon the processing of numerous kinds of raw materials designed for ingredients of these compounds and mixtures.

On the other hand, preparations for the invasion, by suggesting a more prolonged war struggle than had hitherto been generally expected, have given intimations of a potentially long continuance of the placing of war orders by army and navy procurement agencies, on a scale sufficiently large to give assurance of an undiminished volume of business on that account throughout the remainder of this year, although it had recently been conceded that the peak of such war orders was reached two or three months ago, and that a recession from this peak had already gotten under way.

Of even more enheartening character has been the action of the War Food Administration in authorizing a reversion to the 70 percent quota of linseed oil and other drying oils for the manufacture of paints and varnishes as well as coated fabrics and linoleums for the second quarter and until changed. This 70 percent, based on the average use in 1940 and 1941, had first been granted for the first quarter of this year, several weeks after the outset of 1944, when WFA raised the quota from the hitherto prevailing 60 percent. The 70 percent allowance was made effective May 4 by an amendment to WFO 42. Details appear in a news story in this issue.

Some gratification is also being expressed by paint makers over the amendment by the War Food Administration of WFO 60, whereby the use of fish oil is no longer subject to quota restrictions except the overall quota restrictions of WFO 42.

Sixty-one paint wholesalers have reported to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $3,792,000 for March, showing a gain of 6 percent over sales recorded for February, with little change in inventories. In comparison with their sales for March, 1943, those for last March were up 4 percent while their inventories were 1 percent larger.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Free from virtually all restrictions on essential civilian uses, because of the adequacy of supplies furnished by record-breaking domestic production and importations, metallic lead is freely available for the making of lead pigments. The productive potentialities of deposits of both lead and zinc in the Rico dome, in Dolores county, Colorado, are reported on in a preliminary survey of these deposits made by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Prices for pig lead have continued unchanged for the week April 28-May 5 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Despite recent notable improvement in the smelting and refining of zinc ores and concentrates, the current supply still appears insufficient for both war production and essential industry requirements. WPB's zinc division has reported to the American Zinc Institute that 1944 estimates indicate a surplus of 146,000 tons this year, provided that manpower shortages, which have already become rather troublesome at smelters in Amarillo and Dallas, Texas, do not adversely affect the proposed production.

Zinc pigment makers still have to present relatively high priorities to obtain their slab requirements. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week April 28-May 5 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, ¼c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, E to M, 1c. to 4c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, acid-precipitated, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, WG to X, 7c. to 24c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying interest in this pigment continues keen. Tone steady.

Lead Titanate.—Still in active request. Prices well maintained.

Litharge.—Moving briskly into consuming channels in the paint trade. Market strong.

Lithopone.—A steadily increasing absorption of supplies has reduced stocks to rather low levels. Some consumers report inability to procure their requirements from former sources and some suppliers are prone to decline new business. Tone extremely strong.

Orange Mineral.—Only a routine movement is reported in this pigment. Market holding steady.

Red Lead.—Paint industry still buying extensively. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide.—Accumulation of fairly sizable inventories by some consumers is resulting in a slight tapering off of the hitherto clamorous calls for this whitening agent from the paint trade but there has been little further easing of the tight supply situation, despite the release of 10 percent of producers' monthly output, and suppliers generally are still compelled to hold allotments to the trade down to moderate percentages of base period consumption figures after filling all rated orders.

White Lead.—Still moving in sizable volume. Prices firmly held.

Zinc Oxide.—Continues in keen request. Lead free types, under allocation, are necessarily restricted in their movement and even offerings of the leaded grades, which are free from such control, are decidedly limited. Prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Bureau of Mines reports total production of zinc oxide for February as amounting to 17,134 tons from thirteen plants, which was 3 percent below the January output—the first decrease in output since February, 1943—despite an advance in the daily rate. Of the lead-free oxide manufactured in February, 76 percent was made by the American process and 14 percent by the French process. Total stocks of zinc oxide held at producers' plants increased 16 percent.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales for March

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in March, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $53,667,845. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparative data for 1943 and 1942, follow:—

		—Classified sales reported by 380 establishments—				Unclassified
		Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	—Industrial sales—			sales reported by 100 establishments.
1944.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.		Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	
March	$53,667,845	$25,248,151	$23,340,613	$17,413,706	$5,926,907	$5,084,071
Total, 3 mos.	142,804,009	64,872,808	63,802,737	47,496,747	16,305,990	14,128,464
1943						
March	46,397,731	22,225,211	19,897,429	14,585,206	5,312,223	4,275,091
Total, 3 mos.	122,632,682	57,485,845	52,844,090	38,616,165	14,227,925	12,302,747
1942						
March	48,070,117	23,718,650	18,897,968	13,929,484	4,968,484	5,453,499
Total, 3 mos.	140,290,435	68,687,068	55,706,762	40,497,125	15,209,637	15,896,605

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

[MAY WE REPEAT]

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Pigment Color Division GLENS FALLS, N.Y.
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If you have not examined 2-50-W Hi-Flash Solvent lately we urge you to do so, as it is far superior to the ordinary hi-flash solvent you may have known.

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A-12

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Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic types continue moving in seasonally sizable volume, with prices firmly held.

Barytes.—Demand continues sizable. Despite continued shortage of dryground grades, there are sufficient supplies of waterground grades to satisfy the trade. Tone stable.

Diatomaceous Earth. — Continues in fair request. Price structure unaltered. This filler material has been added to the items mentioned in WPB's general inventory order M-161 exempting certain products from inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1.

Gypsum.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market holding strong. Crude gypsum has been added to the list of commodities subject to OPA's maximum price regulation 188 by the action of that government bureau in amending section 1499.167 of appendix B of that regulation.

Mica. — Paint trade still buying steadily of dryground, wetground and finely pulverized grades of scrap mica. Market firm throughout.

Talc.—Moving in increasing volume into consuming channels. Prices well maintained. Recent arrivals have included 4,572 bags.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Buying interest only moderate. Tone steady.

Bone Blacks.—Continue in fair request. Market firm.

Carbon Blacks.—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires continue to absorb huge quantities of channel blacks, especially easy and medium process types. The paint trade, however, is still only a relatively small buyer. Revised and final statistics on operations in channel blacks for March show that production reached an aggregate of 34,389,000 pounds while shipments rose to a total of 51,322,000 pounds, so that inventories at the end of that month were reduced to 155,650,000 pounds.

Chrome Colors.—Buying operations in these color pigments, while still fairly sizable, are showing a progressive diminution. Supplies continue scanty and seem destined to be further reduced this summer. Prices strongly maintained.

Iron Blues.—An active buying interest is manifested throughout the list. Market holding firm.

Graphite.—In fair request. WPB has made a minor amendment to its conservation order, restricting the delivery, acceptance and processing of graphite to quantities authorized by it, whereby it has removed Madagascar fines and added Ceylon amorphous of over 95 percent carbon to the controls of this order while also lifting all restrictions on delivery of foundry crucibles. A small order exemption is made for 200 pounds per month of Madagascar flake graphite.

Driers and Flatteners

Although naphthenates continue subject to allocation, and hence procurable only after applications have been made to, and granted by, the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board, lead and cobalt types of these driers continue the first choice of such consumers in the paint and varnish industries as can anticipate their requirements for a month in advance and afford to wait that long for the necessary authorizations to procure them. However, for those who are desirous of obtaining efficient driers without delay, tallates of the same types are generally proving entirely satisfactory. Hence the buying movement in tallates is about equally extensive. A fairly sizable volume of purchasing is also being recorded in resinates and linoleates, with prices throughout the list well maintained.

In the groups of flatteners and jellyfiers, stearates of the zinc, aluminum, calcium and cobalt types are still the leaders in point of popularity, with producers generally sold well ahead. But there is also an unabated call for the lead, copper and magnesium types of stearates. Although laurates constitute the tailenders in activity, these materials, like all others in these categories, are being strongly held by their producers.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Production of normal butyl acetate in January, 1944, is reported to have totaled 5,699,444 pounds; and to have amounted to 6,231,619 pounds in February, 1944, according to the WPB. Stocks at the end of February were said to have been 2,808,377 pounds, compared with 2,298,399 pounds at the end of January.

Ethyl Acetate.—WPB reports that the output of ethyl acetate, calculated as 85 precent during January, 1944, totaled 9,914,309 pounds for that month, and 9,016,264 pounds for February. Stocks at the end of January were stated to have been 5,105,921 pounds, and, at the end of February, 4,728,572 pounds.

Naval Stores

Conditions in naval stores were unsettled during the week. Trading continued spasmodic, with volume limited. Buyers were manifesting some interest in the market, though actual demand was confined to occasional car lots, with the call for small lots predominating. Rosin prices were easier. Recent sharp declines registered in WG to X reduced the wide differential from other grades. The gum turpentine parity price for May was lowered ½c. to 78½c. per gallon, and rosin 2c. per hundred pounds, which was the first reduction in parity prices since the system became effective. New crop production in the South was further affected by rains, and the output during the first month was limited.

Turpentine. — Trading in the local market continued moderate, although inquiry was more active. Buyers absorbed small quantities for actual needs, but were closely watching the progress of the new crop, which has been delayed by inclement weather. Export business improved, and inquiry for nearby positions was also better.

Savannah, May 5.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Bulk gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Monday ..	75½	1,500	20	233	32,817
Tuesday ..	75¼	1,100	46	223	32,640
Wednesday.	75¼	3,650	38	12	32,666
Thursday..	75¼	600	46	121	32,591
Friday ...	75¾	3,500	103	91	32,603

Chicago, May 5. — Orders are fairly good for turpentine, with market firm. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—Inquiry for export has improved, and a good volume was booked for prompt shipment. Prices was easier. Demand for domestic use was moderate.

Savannah, May 5.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.42	$3.40	$3.40	$3.41	$3.41
D	3.82	3.82	3.81	3.84	3.84
E	4.46	4.45	4.46	4.46	4.46
F	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.60	4.60
G	4.59	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
H	4.59	4.59	4.60	4.60	4.60
I	4.59	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
K	4.60	4.61	4.62	4.65	4.65
M	4.65	4.61	4.63	4.63	4.65
N	4.82	4.81	4.80	4.82	4.82
WG	5.95	5.70	5.71	5.71	5.71
WW	6.10	6.01	6.03	6.03	6.03
X	6.10	6.01	6.03	6.03	6.03
	Barrels				
Salesh	80	141	162	72	27
Receipts ..	28	163	72	71	142
Shipments..	100	280	240	400	134
Stocks	12,705	12,088	11,920	11,591	11,581

Chicago, May 5.—High water in producing sections is stated to be interfering considerably with the rosin supply situation. Market was quiet. B quoted at $5.15 per 100 pounds net; G, $6.35; M, $6.36; W.W., $7.75, in five-drums lots.

Shellac

The War Production Board on May 3 amended Direction 5 of Priorities Regulation 3 to place bleached shellac under end-use control as a maintenance, repair, and operating supply. This Direction prohibited the extension of AA-1 and AA-2 blanket MRO ratings. Order M-106, which provided allocation control for shellac, was revoked April 26 because the War Production Board held that all shellacs, with the exception of bleached shellac, were in good supply. January exports of shellac from Calcutta were as follows:—

	Packages—1944	1943	1942
Orange	18,378	9,987	45,203
Garnet	50	250	1,315
Button	906	133	1,833
Seedlac	2,912	645	25,820
Totals	21,646	11,015	74,271

Synthetic Resins

The producer of "Lucite" methyl methacrylate resin, available in clear, transparent sheets, has announced another reduction in its price. This price markdown for these sheets—the fourth since Pearl Harbor—ranges

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BUFFALO James O. Meyers	HOUSTON Joe Coulson Company	PITTSBURGH Jos. A. Burns	TORONTO A. S. Paterson
CHICAGO Fred A. Jensen	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.		

from 4.5 percent for the thinnest type of sheeting to 10.8 percent for thicker sheets. The producer of Plexiglas acrylic sheets had previously lowered its prices to the extent of 10 percent, on duly authorized appeals.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering from idle or surplus stocks 890 pounds of ester gum.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Although still reaching sizable proportions, the demand for these gums has latterly shown a slight seasonal tapering off. Recent improvement in the movement of the petroleum products and gilsonite has made supplies of these materials somewhat more liberal. Prices well maintained throughout the list.

Copal. — Moderate purchases of Congo copal continue to be made by varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints. As importations have been meager since the outset of this year, stocks are thus being further reduced without much prospect for replenishment within the near future as no new import licenses have been issued since the application of M-63 to this natural resin and arrangements previously made have been held up by lack of shipping space.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Local stocks of imported casein have not been amplified in any degree within the past week and the domestic output has exhibited only a little improvement, even now that the period of flush production of milk is at hand in Wisconsin and California. Still, a slightly easier tone has developed in the market here of late, as current offerings appear ample for meeting the somewhat reduced demands of the paint makers, paper coaters and plastics makers.

Whereas the quotation on foreign casein showed a range of 19c. to 20c. per pound for the acid-precipitated grade, in the previous week, prices now being asked for this imported material have been lowered by 1 cent per pound to a new range of 18c.-19c. Domestic casein continues to be held at or close to the OPA ceiling levels.

Glues.—Although still presenting several unfavorable features, the situation of consumers of both hide and acidulated bone glues and gelatines is showing considerable improvement. Allocations of these glues are being made on a fairly liberal scale for the second quarter by WPB, such distribution allowances being gauged by the known consumption and war work requirements of the applicants on a modest but generally equitable percentage basis. In instances, wherein undue hardship appears likely to be suffered by disappointed applicants, upward readjustments of the permissible percentages are often being granted by this government bureau on duly authorized appeals. Moreover the position of the consumers of untreated bone glues has been made much more comfortable. Producers are obtaining more adequate supplies of raw materials, chiefly from South America. Recent arrivals have included 202 bags of hide glue, 400 bags of sheet glue and 50 bales and 20 rolls of gluestock.

Fish Oils Set Aside

—Continued from page 5

45 production season only upon application to the Director of Distribution by May 20, 1944. The application may be by letter, containing the following information:—

The number of tankcars desired; during the twelve months beginning April 1, 1944, an estimate of requirements for essential uses between April 1, 1944, and April 1, 1945; an estimate of requirements for each individual use, and the quantity consumed in essential uses during the calendar year 1943.

The new order continues provisions of FDO No. 60 restricting the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feed and vitamin feeding oils, as follows:—

Fish oil may not be used in the manufacture of any feed or in vitamin A feeding oil without specific authorization of the Director of Distribution.

It may be used in the manufacture of vitamin D or vitamin A and D feeding oils for poultry only when the vitamin oils are fortified to contain not less than 400 A. O. A. C. units of vitamin D per gram.

The order also continues FDO 60 provisions that seal oil may be used only in the manufacture of natural leather; and that Pacific coast herring oil may be used only in the manufacture of water-insoluble metallic soaps, natural leather, lubricants, or metalworking compounds other than core oil. Seal and Pacific coast herring oils may not be processed under the order except to render them suitable for these purposes.

WFO No. 60, amendment 1, retains the reporting requirements of FDO No. 60, making it necessary for users of more than 6,000 pounds of fish oil in any calendar quarter to file forms BM-1 (monthly) and BM-2 (quarterly) with the Bureau of the Census.

Calco Makes Klein Western Sales Manager

Sam Klein has been appointed western sales manager for the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Klein has established his offices in Chicago.

Pach Bros.

Sam Klein

Employed in the dyestuff industry since 1907, Mr. Klein was with A. Klipstein & Co. and Read Holliday & Sons before joining the Calco organization in February, 1917. For the past twenty years he has been in charge of the lake department of the Calco Division.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: March

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, for March, 1944, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1943:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
Paste and dry powder, both casein and glue-bound (no longer shown separately), total	551,741	$37,524

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	942,211	$69,191
casein-bound	528,600	32,310
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*413,902	457,750
dry-powder form	819,925	69,158
glue-bound	336,281	11,038

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,257,509	$56,037
Cold-water	1,287,764	62,043

Sales of these products for March, 1944, compared with those for March, 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Plastic paints.....lbs.	551,741	999,470
value.	$37,524	$41,639
Cold-water paints..value.	639,447	824,031
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,545,273	2,703,934
value.	$118,080	$122,579

● When rapid-firing guns get hot, they get thirsty. If they get too dry, they're likely to freeze, jam up.

That's where the can comes in. It carries oil—all kinds of fine lubricants that protect delicate mechanisms. Not only guns, but planes, tanks, jeeps.

Which brings us to your next new car. New and better oils will be needed to guard its operation. If we know the oil industry, they'll be ready. And you'll get these oils in refinery-sealed cans—the exact grades and brands you want, completely protected.

Many things will soon be back in cans—beer, coffee, shortening. There'll be new things in cans, too. As war is proving, the tin can is the best all-around container . . . strong, safe, convenient.

We're doing a lot of research today. Not just on cans, but on products. Many of our discoveries for war someday will be mobilized for peace . . . so that in the years to come you'll enjoy *new and better things in Continental cans.*

NOTE TO MANUFACTURERS: We will be glad to discuss future uses or improvements of your product or package, and to help you in post-war planning. Write to our Post-War Planning Department, 100 East 42nd Street, New York City 17, N.Y. or Continental Can Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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ARMY E NAVY

SAVE TIN CANS—HELP CAN THE AXIS

Paint Credit Group To Mark 20 Years

The twentieth anniversary party of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association will be held at the Building Trades Employers' Association, May 22. Guests of honor will be Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; A. R. De Vos, president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; and Nash S. Eldridge, president of the New York Credit Men's Association.

Made Chemical Director

John F. Corwin has been named chemical director of the Casein Company of America, a division of the Borden Company, New York. Dr. Corwin was formerly director of research of the company's laboratories in Bainbridge, N. Y. when, in 1941, he was released to the Office of Price Administration to head its resins and plastics section. He has recently been associated with the plastics division of the American Cyanamid Company.

Reece Heads Reichhold Pacific Coast Operations

M. W. Reece has been named vice-president in charge of Pacific coast operations for Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit. Mr. Reese will also direct and supervise the activities of the company's branch offices in Los Angeles and Seattle, which are managed respectively by Frank E. Dillon and T. S. Hodgins. Mr. Reese joined the RCI organization in 1935 and later went to San Francisco as the company's sales service representative. He subsequently served as Pacific coast sales representative, Pacific coast sales manager, district manager and general manager of the company's South San Francisco plant. Prior to his affiliation with RCI, Mr. Reece was with Great Western Paint Company, Kansas City and Omaha, for a few years, prior to which he attended the School of Chemical Engineering at Purdue University. He is the son of Floyd M. Reece, president of the O'Brien Varnish company, South Bend, Ind.

Inventory Order Changed On Bentonite, Feldspar

OPD Washington Bureau

General inventory order M-161, which exempts certain products from inventory restrictions and maintenance, repair and operating supplies quotas, has been amended to adjust the status of certain materials that the order covers, the War Production Board has announced. In addition, administrative jurisdiction over the order has been transferred to the Inventory Control Branch of the Redistribution Division from the Miscellaneous Minerals Division.

The order as amended adds diatomaceous earth to the items to which inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 do not apply. Bentonite, feldspar, and pyrophyllite have been removed from the list of items exempted from inventory restrictions, owing to the fact that supplies of these items have become more critical.

Berkshire Chemical Co. Fire Destroys Solvent Plant

Fire destroyed the solvent extraction plant of the castor oil division of the Berkshire Chemical Co. in Bridgeport, Conn., May 4. An explosion in one of the containers used for storing solvents was the cause of the fire. The fertilizer section of the plant was not damaged. Barges loaded with castor beans moored at the docks were burned. The company is now working on an emergency basis, and was uncertain about deliveries to customers.

Duff Chemical Moves

Duff Chemical Company has moved its offices from 247 Park avenue to the Canadian Pacific building, 342 Madison avenue, New York.

SICO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

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No. 3 Collapsible Tube Filler (For Hand Operation)

This machine will fill tubes up to 1 in. x 5½ in. with any material ordinarily put in collapsible tubes. One turn of the handle puts the correct quantity in each tube. Larger tubes can be filled by adjusting the screw "C" for half the quantity desired and making two turns of the handle.

The nozzle "A" is made to suit tubes of different diameter and length. Special nozzles can be furnished for filling cans, jars or bottles.

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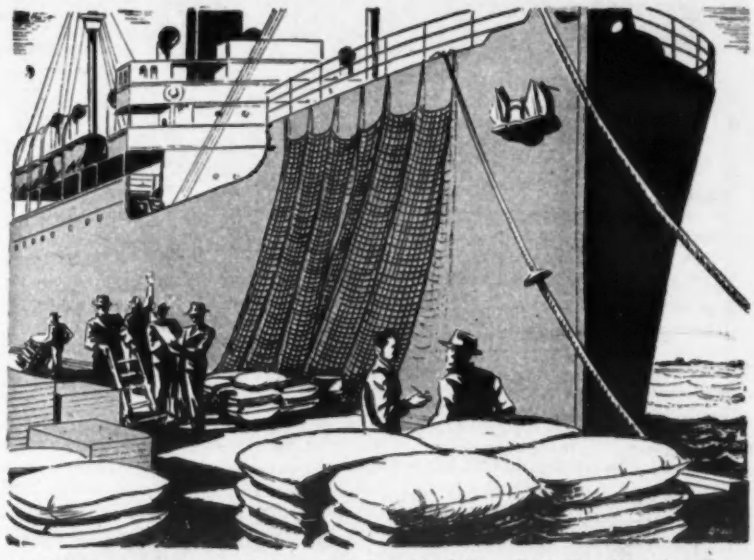
STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK



MOVE MATERIALS FOR WAR AND PEACE
IN *Fulton* WATERPROOF COTTON
AND BURLAP PAPER LINED BAGS

Fulton Bags carry through. It takes a tough moisture resistant bag to get there in good shape, protecting its contents under all loading and shipping conditions. The waterproof paper lined cotton and burlap must be of even strength—the bag seaming must be dependable and stand up under the pressure of weight and handling. Our plants have supplied millions of bags for use in combat areas. Back here at home bags must move a long list of essentials ranging from hygroscopic chemicals to food items. Many Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags are replacing containers made of critical materials—metal drums, wooden boxes and barrels. We will continue to serve for war and the home front to the limit of our ability.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS
Manufacturers Since 1870
Atlanta St. Louis Dallas
Minneapolis New York New Orleans Kansas City, Kan.

Lacquer Sales for First Quarter Up

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the first quarter of 1944, and a comparison with the corresponding period of 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	3,751,679	3,517,085
Value	$5,866,207	$5,289,564
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	4,595,203	2,875,454
Value	$9,528,574	$6,126,822
Lacquer bases on dopes—		
Gallons	950,583	784,067
Value	$1,209,974	$1,047,000
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	6,081,847	5,357,817
Value	$5,427,559	$4,752,524
Totals—		
Gallons	15,379,312	12,534,423
Value	$22,082,314	$17,215,910

Mathieson Alkali Develops New Rubber

A new type of synthetic rubber, which promises to be especially suitable for use in making heavy-duty tires for trucks, buses and even military vehicles, has been developed by the research department of The Mathieson Alkali Works, according to G. W. Dolan, president of the company.

Tests are reported to have shown that the Mathieson rubber has greater resistance to heat, moisture, oil and kerosene than GR-S, and less permeability to gases. In certain of these respects, the tests indicate superiority to natural rubber as well, it was said.

The Mathieson rubber is made of butadiene and a new chemical produced from readily available raw materials. Its cost is expected to be about the same as that for GR-S on the same scale of manufacture.

Norton & Son to Make Coldwater Paints

Edward F. Norton has formed Norton & Son to manufacture and distribute coldwater paints and the newer type of ceiling paints as well as to market the finished products.

Mr. Norton started his career in coldwater paint field with the Muralo Company in 1906. He became associated in 1921 with Hugh Pearson in the formation of the U. S. Kalsomine Company, from which he resigned to form his own company. His son, Edward F. Norton, jr., who is currently serving as captain in the Marine Corps in the South Pacific, and who was formerly factory superintendent for the U. S. Kalsomine Company, will be associated with his father in the new company.

N.Y. Paint Production

—Continued from page 4

ported that arrangements had been completed for holding this affair June 10 on the grounds of the Engineers' Golf Club, at Roslyn, Long Island, which is readily accessible by trains and bus lines, as well as by private motor cars.

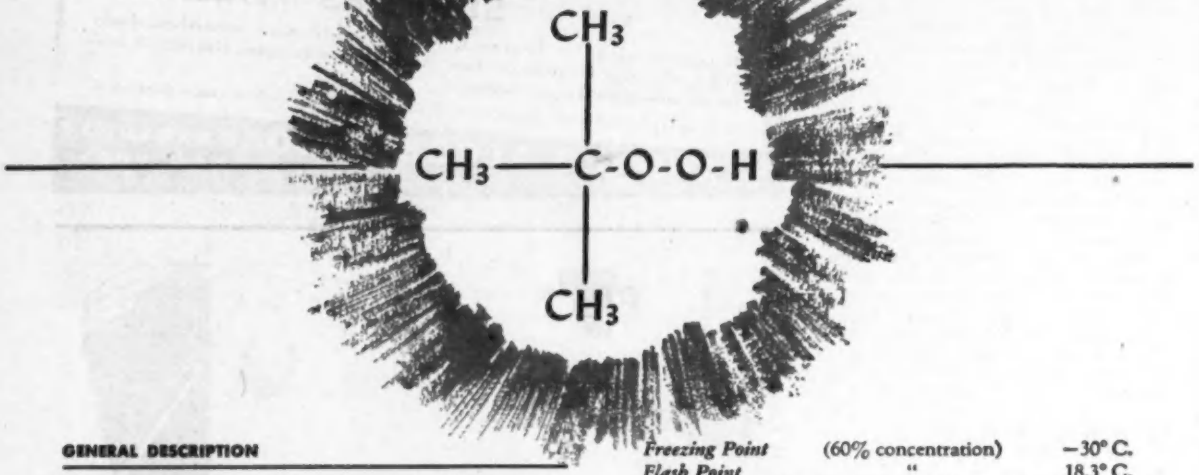
The annual election resulted in the selection of the following officers:—President, Frederick M. Damitz, of the National Varnish Products Company; vice-president, Robert D. Bonney, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.; secretary, Carl L. Englehardt, of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, and treasurer, William J. Greco, of the Socony Paint Products Company.

Explaining the desirability of using heated nitrocellulose lacquers, Abner C. Hopkins, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, demonstrated how the hot lacquer process would unquestionably prove of great benefit to consumers as well as to manufacturers of both lacquers and solvents. He then showed how the process operates, including proper formulation of the solvents used. He elucidated the practicability of the process and exhibited on a motion picture screen photographic reproductions of the equipment required for operating the process. In conclusion, he showed the stability of lacquers applied at elevated temperatures and the economies secured by their use.

The address on "Dipping and Spraying Electrostatically," which was delivered on this occasion by Harold Ransberg, of the Harper J. Ransberg Company, was summarized on page 51 of the issue of OPD for May 1, in a report of the latest technical symposium of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, held recently in Cincinnati.

Commercial

t-BUTYL HYDROPEROXIDE*



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

t-Butyl Hydroperoxide is a new, organic, alkyl peroxide which offers extremely interesting possibilities. It is standardized at a concentration of 60% (10.66% available oxygen). Use of the proper activators increases the rate of release of the oxygen.

SUGGESTED USES

1. As a catalytic agent in one or two phase polymerizations. (t-Butyl Hydroperoxide has proved to be an excellent catalyst for polymerizing Styrene, as well as certain Elastomers such as Buna S.)
2. As a drying accelerator in oils, paints, varnishes, etc.
3. As a combustion accelerator for heavy fuel oils used in Diesel engines.
4. As an accelerator in the curing of synthetic resins.
5. As an accelerator in the vulcanization of certain synthetic rubbers.
6. As an oxidation agent for laboratory purposes.

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight		90
Specific Gravity	@ 25° C. (60% concentration)	0.859
Boiling Point	"	82–83° C.
Freezing Point	(60% concentration)	−30° C.
Flash Point	"	18.3° C.
Refractive Index @ 25° C.	"	1.3960
Available Oxygen	"	10.66%
Color	"	Water White
pH of 1 part 60% Conc. in 10 parts water		4
Stability		Completely stable up to 76.6° C.
Solubility:	60% concentration in water	11%
	Water in 60% concentration	5%
	In short chain aliphatics*	Excellent
	In aromatics	Excellent

ACTIVATORS

Hydroquinone and other similar organic reducing agents have proved to be efficient secondary catalysts in polymerization reactions (when used in quantities up to 0.1% of t-Butyl Hydroperoxide), greatly increasing the efficiency of polymerization. When use requires quick release of oxygen, the same proportions of Hydroquinone mentioned above have proved efficient.

• • •

For experimental samples of this interesting new peroxide, write the Union Bay State Chemical Company, Peroxide Division, 50 Harvard St., Cambridge 42, Massachusetts.

*U.S. PATS. 2176407 & 2223807

UBS

UNION BAY STATE
Chemical Company

Serving Industry with Creative Chemistry

ORGANIC CHEMICALS · SYNTHETIC LATEX · SYNTHETIC RUBBER
PLASTICS · INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES · DISPERSIONS
COATING COMPOUNDS · IMPREGNATING MATERIALS · COMBINING CEMENTS

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Zinc carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.31
jars	lb.	.35 -	.36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1085-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,2,5,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.16 -	.19½
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	.23
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.			
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30 -	—
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31 -	—
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅝-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0660-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0685-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 -	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for rare, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Tallate, 8% Zn, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 -	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works.	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton	75.00 -	100.00
white, 99%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing o prices for synthetic resins and othe branded paint materials was printed i OPD for May 1.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

News in the oils and fats market during the week was centered in fish oils. The War Food Administration announced that approximately 8,000,000 pounds of the 1943 crop of menhaden, sardine and Alaska herring oils remaining in government reserves are being released for all permitted uses, as follows:—1. Approximately 3,000,000 pounds of menhaden oil for all uses permitted by WFO 60. 2. Approximately 2,000,000 pounds of sardine oil for all uses permitted by WFO 60, except that first consideration will be given to manufacturers of vitamin feeding oils. 3. Approximately 750,000 pounds of Alaska herring oil for leather tanning, metal-working compounds, lubricants, and metallic soaps. WFO 60 restricts Alaska herring oil to these uses. In addition, WFA also has approximately 2,000,000 pounds of whale oil and 1,000,000 pounds of cod oil which will be made available for leather processing, the only permitted use.

The War Food Administration also instructed producers of crude sardine and menhaden oils to set aside approximately one-third of their production after May 1, for uses classified as essential by WFA but the remaining 1944-45 fish oil production with three specific exceptions, may be used without restriction. The exceptions involve the use of fish oil in the manufacture of feeds and vitamin feeding oils and the limited use of seal oil and Pacific Coast herring oil. For further details see news story in this issue.

Linseed oil and other drying oils quota has again been increased from 60 to 70 percent for the manufacture of paints, varnishes, coated fabrics and linoleums, effective May 4, by an amendment to WF 042, announced by the War Food Administration. For further details see news columns.

There was little of new interest in other vegetable and animal oils, new business was light, while a good volume of all oils was absorbed against allocation orders. Price ceilings were steady.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady consuming demand noted from paint makers. Prices unchanged and steady.

Hempseed.—The price of hempseed produced in 1944 will be supported by the War Food Administration at $7 per bushel for cleaned seed. Growers will be assured of this price through an open offer of Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase seed.

Oiticica.—Fair-sized lots were in request at prevailing prices.

Peanut.—Production sold up and mills shutting down in the South. Sales confined to occasional tankcars at ceiling.

Atlanta, May 3.—Offerings of vegetable oils and meals scarce with demand light. Plantings of peanuts and cotton are reported late in all parts of the South.

Chicago, May 5.—The vegetable oil market was dull. Business was spasmodic with inquiry fair. Coconut oil, crude, Pacific Coast, bulk, 8c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean, crude, tankcars, Decatur, 11¾c. per pound; refined, undeodorized, Decatur, 12.59c. per pound.

Los Angeles, May 3.—Prices remain firm. Soybean oil continues in fairly good request. Other oils in limited supply.

Flaxseed

Active demand for cash flaxseed unsatisfied. Light offerings promptly snapped up. Flax crop outlook unfavorable, due to the wet and cold weather.

Minneapolis, May 4.—Deliveries of May flaxseed on the first day totaled 164,000 bushels. Only three open contracts left. Cash demand for seed active with offerings light. Stocks decreased 210,000 bushels in five days against 15,000 last year. Seeding further delayed by cold and moist weather. Flaxseed crop outlook poor.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	194.3

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	121,000	133,000	24,000	1,500
Since Sep. 1	19,415,000	14,801,500	2,821,500	1,799,500

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.01
Monday	3.05	3.01
Tuesday	3.05	3.01
Wednesday	3.05	3.01
Thursday	3.05	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.01

Buenos Aires, May 5.—Flaxseed shipments during the week were 315,000 bushels to United Kingdom. Visible supply estimated at 10,236,000 bushels. Price unchanged at $1.82⅝; Rosario, $1.73⅝ per bushel.

Hull, May 5.—Bombay, May, £28½; Calcutta, £28½; La Plata, May, £22⅝ per ton.

Linseed Meal

Offerings of meal continued scarce. Inquiry was active. Deliveries against contracts moving rapidly.

Minneapolis, May 5.—Scarcity of meal offerings continued to feature this market. Demand was active but actual business was quiet.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	10,080,000	10,080,000
Since Sept. 1	400,222,700	381,000,000

Chicago, May 5.—A tight market was noted in linseed meal. Offerings scarce. May, quoted at $40.88 per ton, sacks, Chicago.

Linseed Oil

Consumers have stepped up the call for oil against contracts, while new business was light, being confined to occasional tankcars and small drum lots for immediate needs. Prices were steady.

Reports from the flaxseed producing areas continued pessimistic during the week. Wet soil has again delayed planting, and farmers' intentions to plant indicated further reductions. In some sections there has been a drastic cut in planting ranging up to 100 percent. In California, crop prospects were more favorable in the Imperial Valley. The condition of the California crop as of April 1 was estimated at 2,550,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture as compared with 4,688,000 bushels in 1943.

Minneapolis, May 5.—Demand for linseed oil continued limited to actual requirements. Inquiry for prompt needs slow, and stocks are increasing in local tanks.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	6,480,000	8,700,000
Since Sept. 1	241,332,000	50,640,000

Chicago, May 5.—Demand was moderate for linseed oil. Tone steady. Tankcar, 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c. per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Demand for refined cottonseed oil continued moderate and in most instances for immediate needs. Crude oil also was quiet, as offerings continued to decrease. Many mills in the South were shutting down due to lack of seed. Advices from the South report that continued rains have retarded crop preparations at least three weeks.

The lard market continued easy. Reports from Chicago stated that choice lard was offered at 12c. per pound, loose, with no takers. Lower bids were also requested.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Association Meetings:—

American Oil Chemists' Society, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, May 10 to 12.

National Cottonseed Products Association, May 17 and 18, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

Wm. Diehl & Co.
CANDELILLA WAX
CARNAUBA WAX
High M. P. Substitute
OURICURY WAX
SHELLAC and substitute
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STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal and Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated Fatty Acids)
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STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
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RUBY OLEINE BRAND (distilled)
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(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
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Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 ASHLAND 4-8251
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. CABLE: GROSSRAY

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(Fatty and Rosin Acids)
AVAILABLE ECONOMICAL VERSATILE
Write for sample, analysis, and price
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Saponified — Distilled
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Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
DOVER, OHIO · LOS ANGELES, CALIF. · TORONTO, CANADA

OPD—5-8-1944 51

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	14.00 Nom.
July	....	....	14.00 Nom.
September	....	....	14.00 Nom.

Cash, 14c., nom.
Crude, Southeast, 14¾c., nom.

Memphis, May 4.—Trading in cottonseed, soybean and peanut oils limited to occasional tankcars. Offerings continued light. Meals offerings drying up. A few mills will have small after-planting crush in June. Most mills closing down. Continued rains delayed crop preparations about three weeks.

Chicago, May 5.—The cottonseed oil market was quiet. Prices were:—Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots.

Cake and Meal

Inquiry for cake and meal continued active. Limited offerings were promptly absorbed. Production sold up and many mills have shut down for season in the Southeast.

Fatty Acids

Consumers were readily absorbing allotments against contracts, while buying interest has slackened to some extent. Prices remain steady at ceilings.

Red Oil.—It was reported that 2,000,000 pounds of saponified, off quality oil offered by the government at 11½c. per pound, loose, has not attracted buyers.

Chicago, May 5.—New orders for fatty acids are fair. Tone of the market remains firm. Corn oil, double distilled, tankcar, 11c. per pound; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Deliveries against contracts readily absorbed. Good grades continued in demand, while lower inactive and offered quite freely.

Tallow.—Good quality grades in active request and firmly held. Buyers showing little interest in lower grades with trading slow.

Chicago, May 5.—Extensive inquiries and good demand feature tallows and greases. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Available stocks were in small supply and closely held. Arrivals reported recently were delivered to consumers against previous contracts.

Menhaden.—Reports from the South state that menhaden fishing off Florida ranged from poor to fair during the past month. The bulk of menhaden oil held in government reserves was recently absorbed by consumers. An additional quantity of 3,000,000 pounds was being offered by WFA for all uses permitted by WFO 60.

Baltimore, May 3.—According to reports received from Florida, menhaden fishing is proceeding on the east and gulf coasts, with the yield for the past four weeks poor to fair. No start in the fishing has yet been made off North Carolina, but preparations are in progress. Chesapeake Bay and off Virginia coast operations are expected to start about June 1.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Consumers' needs supplied by allocations. Offerings continued light.

Lard.—New business slow. Consumption keeping up in good volume. Prices steady at ceilings.

Neatsfoot.—Demand quiet. Buyers operating spasmodically and for small quantities.

Chicago, May 5.—Scattered demand reported in animal oils. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Demand for most waxes in forward delivery position was reported to be very good last week. The business originated mainly with manufacturing consumers disposed to protect their future requirements as far as possible. Arrivals of 998 bags of beeswax was reported. Reserve stocks unsold in the hands of importers remained extremely small and there continued to be a market far larger than dealers could supply promptly.

TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
Prompt Delivery—Drums, Barrels Or Tank Cars
INDEPENDENT MFG. CO.
Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

DARLING'S
PEARL-STEARIC
A FREE-FLOWING STEARIC ACID IN BEAD FORM
Measures, Weighs, Mixes and Melts Quickly
Also
Slab Stearic Acid
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Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding
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DOMESTIC
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Uniform . . . dependable . . . with excellent oil retention values
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PINENE
PINE OILS
DIPENTENE
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ALPHA TERPINEOL
TERPENE SOLVENTS
PALE WOOD ROSINS
(All grades from I to X)
LIMED WOOD ROSINS
RESINOUS CORE BINDER
STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE
CROSBY NAVAL STORES, Inc.
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Beehive Brand BEESWAX
• Finest Quality
• Guaranteed Pure
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E-5 Syracuse, N. Y.
Established 1855
Spermaceti Ceresine Red Oil Glycerine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS and GROUND GRAINS
Members: Memphis Merchants Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., National Cottonseed Products Association
Codes: Yopps Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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For Laminating Paper
Melting Points 126° F. to 170° F.
COLOR: DARK AMBER
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AMBER	5—7	185—190	176	30—35
YELLOW	4—5	185—190	176	20—25
100 YELLOW	4—5	175—180	170	10—15

PLASTIC

PL WAX

PLASTIC PETROLEUM WAXES

C BROWN		140—145	130	35—45
725 BROWN		150—155	134	50—60
725 AMBER	4—5	150—155	134	50—60
725-15 BROWN		165—170	150	40—50
725-15 AMBER	4—5	165—170	150	40—50
900 YELLOW	3—4	165—170	150	40—50
700 LEMON	2—3	160—165	154	25—30
721 YELLOW	3—4	170—175	157	25—30

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

History in drugs and fine chemicals was made last week in the laboratory, not in the market place, if time and tests confirm the successful synthesis of quinine as announced May 3 in Cambridge, Mass. Synthetic quinine that in all respects is identical with natural quinine from cinchona bark was alleged to have been made by two 27-year-old American chemists and details of their process are to be released through the American Chemical Society, according to reports. If time and tests sustains the claim, 100 years of search for quinine synthesis has ended in success. The process is in the laboratory stage at present and it will be for industry to make it commercially practicable. To that end, and after consultation with the government, it will be licensed to organizations best fitted to assure its broadest usefulness.

In the market place, the event of interest was the readjustment of prices on soft mercurials and mercury iodides to conform with lower cost quicksilver. Other events included production, consumption and stocks data as released by the Tariff Commission and including acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, niacinamide, riboflavin, and the group of sulpha drugs. WPB recinded the provision in the miscellaneous chemical order M-340, which required that buyers be limited in their purchases to requests for material to fill orders actually on hand. As amended, the order now permits a manufacturer to obtain his materials on the basis of expected orders.

The position of quicksilver derivatives has become complicated by the prospect of new production reaching the market. New production is a market influence to be added to the already existing huge stockpile held by the government; a national production capacity the largest this nation has ever achieved; the existence of quicksilver stocks believed owned by the United States government and now in Spain; and the eventual return of Spanish and Italian quicksilver production to the world consuming market. To increase consumption of hard and soft mercurials to offset the overall picture in raw material and actual as well as potential production will be a task that will take some "doing."

One hundred thirty seven wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census, aggregate sales of $29,788,000 in March, showed a gain of 14 percent over February, and a 1 percent increase in inventories. In comparison with March, 1943, their sales were up 8 percent and their inventories were 15 percent larger.

Acetanilde. — According to the United States Tariff Commission, January and February production of this article totaled 1,038,720 pounds; two month consumption was 532,672 pounds; and stocks at the end of February were 796,064 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic. — Data issued by the Tariff Commission state that January and February production totaled 1,517,892 pounds; two month consumption was not revealed; stocks at the end of February were 814,695 pounds.

Alcohol. — The idea of a limited "holiday" during which whisky plants would be permitted to operate for beverage purposes dies hard. The WPB head said last week that plans submitted to him by the distillers appear "to have merit." He has ordered their possibilities to be investigated thoroughly. As a post-war consideration, the use of alcohol to make butadiene may give way to butadiene production from petroleum because synthetic rubber can be made cheaper from petroleum-butadiene, it is alleged.

Blue Mass. — A 10c. reduction in price brought this item to $1.36 to $1.53 per pound; powder, $1.39 to $1.53. Lower production cost was the cause.

Butyl Acetate. — The Commodity Credit Corporation, or its agents, designation as sole buyer of corn has produced results. Reports of receipts over a period of four days last week totaled 1,573,000 bushels, compared with 419,000 bushels a week previous for the corresponding length of time. To effect the arrival of corn at the processing plants, the CCC sales to feeders, feed manufacturers, and other interests will not be allowed until the government has secured all of the grain estimated to be needed to make it certain that industries can operate at capacity for the balance of the current crop year. This should react favorably on the production of butyl acetate and alcohol.

Butyl Alcohol.—The favorable turn in the availability of corn for processing industries is discussed under Butyl Acetate, above.

Castor Oil.—Plentiful supplies of oil continued in evidence and all consumer requirements seemed to be well provided. Imports of beans continued, the latest figures of arrivals being 3,763,950 pounds bring the grand total since January 1 to 119,932,150 pounds. During the corresponding period a year ago, the total was 116,001,250 pounds. Cuban oil production for 1944 is estimated at 2,000,000 pounds from plant capacity reported at 5,500,000 pounds. The area planted to castor beans in India, exclusive of the acreage included in mixed crops, for the current season is estimated at 1,202,000 acres, a decrease of 12 percent compared with the preceding season, according to the Department of Commerce, to yield 109,100 long tons, a decrease of 26 percent compared with last year.

Chicago, May 4.—Castor oil prices are: Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¾c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Citrine Ointment.—Prices were reduced 2c. per pound to the basis of 91c. to $1.13 per pound according to quantity.

Codliver Oil.—Arrivals totalling 3,014 drums and 867 barrels reported.

Fishliver Oils. — The trade awaits with increasing interest the results of the meetings held and planned between the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration, on one hand, and the trade on the other. The spot position appears to be on the tight side with adequate supply a prime factor in the overall situation.

San Francisco, May 3.—Fish liver oils market is very strong with demand far in excess of supplies. Livers are apparently in very light supply.

Glycerin. — Plentiful stocks accord all users an ample supply of this material which may be bought without prior application to the government. Refiners are meeting their commitments in excellent shape and the whole situation has improved substantially. Naturally, prices continued under complete stabilization.

Chicago, May 4.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are: Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Mercurial Ointment.—A 15c. per pound decline brought the price of 50 percent material to the basis of $1.64 to $1.66 per pound. The schedules on 10 percent and 30 percent were not changed. Production costs are down.

Mercury and Chalk.—The quotation for material packed in drums was lowered 27c. per pound, making the minimum price $1.50 per pound. Packed in cartons, the article ranges $1.57 to $1.62, as to quantity.

Mercury Iodide.—Because production cost has dropped, prices on the red item now stand 20c. per pound lower at $4 per pound; yellow, $4.10.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Blue mass, 10c. per lb.
Citrine ointment, 2c. per lb.
Mercury ointment, 50%, 15c. per lb.
Mercury, with chalk, 27c. per lb.
Mercury iodide, red, 20c. per lb.
yellow, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.7	241.7	242.8	241.0

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Niacinamide.—Stocks at the end of February totaled 48,705 pounds; consumption in January and February totaled 91,083 pounds; two month production data was incomplete but that in January was 23,287 pounds. The data are from the Tariff Commission.

Quicksilver.—The market continued to show soft spots and maintenance of the present price of $112.50 per flask minimum at the mines and $125 to $128 per flask on spot was uncertain at the best. Huge stocks of unmoving metal lie over the market, consisting of the government stockpile; stocks in Spain alleged to be the property of the United States government; and a domestic production capacity at an all time high but with output reduced.

San Francisco, May 3.—The quicksilver market eased down the $112.50 per flask as a result of sellers desire to liquidate old, accumulated stocks. There were considerable sales. Nevertheless, consumption is actually running ahead of production and feeling for present is that the bottom has been reached.

Quinine.—Successful synthesis of quinine was reported May 3. Benzaldehyde was the starting point. The process, now in the laboratory stage, will be licensed to organizations fitted best to make it commercially practicable. It is complicated and expensive now.

Riboflavin.—January and February production data, as provided by the Tariff Commission, was 18,639 pounds for the two months; consumption, no data provided; stocks, end of February, 26,170 pounds.

Sulfa Drugs.—The production, consumption and stocks for January and February, as provided by the Tariff Commission in data that combined all products within the group, were as follows:—Production, 1,317,614 pounds; consumption, 435,243 pounds; stocks, end of February, 1,346,134 pounds.

Dried Milk Advisers Appointed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of a Dried Milk Industry Food Advisory Committee to confer with the Office of Price Administration has been announced. The membership of the committee follows:—

C. E. Beardslee, of the Borden Company, New York; Frank Bremner, of the Bowman Dairy Company, Chicago; L. A. Chapin, of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York; C. E. Gray, of the Golden State Company, Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.; H. R. Leonard, of the Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul, Minn.; F. B. Lucia, of the Dried Milk Products Cooperative, Eau Claire, Wis.; John D. McEwen, of the Steffen Ice Cream Company, Wichita, Kans.; C. M. Peterson, of the Kraft Cheese Company, Minneapolis; Frank Stone, of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; R. S. Waltz, of the Consolidated Dairy Products Company, Seattle, Wash.

N.W.D.A. to Meet In New York Sept. 24-25

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its seventieth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 24 and 25.

St. Louis Drug-Chemical Ass'n Hears Capt. Cox

The regular monthly meeting of the Drug-Chemical and Allied Trades Association of St. Louis was addressed April 6 by Captain Floyd Cox of the U. S. Marine Corps. Capt. Cox on leave from his Corsair squadron has been credited with sinking a Japanese transport by machine gun fire. The association meets on the first Thursday of each month in the DeSoto hotel, at 6:30 p.m.

Mo. Associated Drug Ass'n to Hear Whitmire

Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri will be addressed by H. E. Whitmire at its regular monthly meeting at the Coronado hotel, May 10. Mr. Whitmire will speak on "Ticks as Public Enemies."

Chicago Drug Ass'n Hears Henry Peterson

Chicago Drug and Chemical Association was addressed by Henry Peterson at a luncheon meeting at the Drake hotel, April 27. Mr. Peterson discussed "China's Modern Miracle."

A.D.M.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

expand. But, "there remained yet very much land to be possessed." We hope it will be accepted as a constructive point of view if we again make mention of this keystone in any enduring enterprise. For humanity and for each component of this group it will pay huge dividends in the cure, alleviation or prevention of disease, which must always be the transcendent purpose of the industry. No other goal will provide abiding recompense.

It has been well said that "public relations is a way of life." By making available new products and developing new uses for old products as a result of sound research in the interest of better health, the public mind will be imbued more dramatically, perhaps, than through any other process with the way of life chosen by our members. Furthermore, it will do much to create a consciousness of the necessity for a successful commercial operation to undergird continued professional and scientific progress.

The Days' Tasks

One feels deeply the limitation of time in an undertaking as vast as that of describing the work of the Washington office during the year. So we shall fit the time to the occasion and merely state that every hour of every working day was devoted to some problem of the industry. For further diversion, we published 177 bulletins covering 586 topics, answered an average of thirty letters and telephone calls a day on special matters, attended two or three conferences or committee meetings a week on the war program and assisted in the revision of the trademark list in collaboration with the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. All told, it was quite a full year and we are glad that it was our privilege to have lived in such an exciting era.

Several items are worthy of and will be given more detailed treatment. An outgrowth of a senate hearing some months ago at which our association furnished witnesses, was the formation of an advisory committee on government questionnaires. With few exceptions requests for information as defined by law, are subject to the review of the Bureau of Budget and may not be issued by a Federal agency unless authorized by the bureau. The budget bureau's approval numbers are symbols that consideration has been given to the necessity for the various forms. Particularly burdensome questionnaires, even if they have had budget bureau approval, may be made subject of legitimate inquiry or complaint. This can be carried out through the advisory committee or one of the highly specialized subcommittees. Our association was asked to set up a subcommittee for the pharmaceutical industry. This was done and there is abundant reason to believe that beneficial results already achieved have reduced the reporting burden on member firms.

Alcohol Tax Drawback

The term, "sold or otherwise transferred," in the alcohol drawback tax amendment to the revenue act of 1942 proved to be especially onerous in the recovery of the drawback. The clerical detail was enormous. Conferences held with officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were helpful, but administrative relief was definitely limited since the legislative history and the statute itself were clear as to intent. It became evident, therefore, that the only effective relief could be provided by Congress. After examining pitfalls that might be encountered in the congressional approach a group represented on the association's accounting committee decided to appear before the senate finance committee. Their testimony was concurred in by the executive vice-president, speaking on behalf of the association. The favorable outcome with which you are all familiar offers striking proof of the persuasiveness of the arguments presented by Mr. James F. Stiles, jr. It brings into focus the terse language in a recent article that "optimism often succeeds while pessimism never does."

Foreign Trade

For many months a disturbing element in the foreign trade program has been the number of governmental agencies or subdivision of agencies which have undertaken relief expeditions for the assistance of American manufacturers. All have been perfectly sincere in their desire to help, but each has had a somewhat different approach and not infrequently the right hand did not know what the left was doing, so to speak. Results, despite the worthiness of the efforts, tended more toward confusion than clarification. With a view to simplifying the rather complicated picture, the executive committee in January approved participation in a joint advisory committee on foreign trade to work with the government. One of its objectives is to interpret industry's position including its problems to governmental agencies having jurisdiction over foreign affairs so that these agencies may more intelligently project this country's attitude to other governments on matters

pertaining to the export phase of marketing medicinal products. A prime requisite to a successful expansion of foreign trade is a sympathetic government. This can best be brought about, it is believed, by a mutual understanding of all factors involved.

DRAC Dissolved

The Drugs Resources Advisory Committee having successfully served its purpose with the Army and Navy Munitions Board to which it was officially assigned in September 1940, was dissolved as an operating unit and the members of its executive committee informed of the action in a letter expressing deep appreciation. The group was originally formed to serve in an advory capacity to the Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army and following its release by the Army and Navy Munitions Board it was formally reinstated by the surgeon-general's office so that its experience might be utilized currently when needed and in the postwar period. It will also be the principal mechanism for collection of data to be used in the preparation of the drug industry's history of the war. The letters implementing these changes, and reviewing the history and activities of the committee, will be incorporated in the annual proceedings. Through this medium the record will be preserved for the inspiration and guidance of coming generations. Harbord has well said:—"The roads you travel so briskly lead out of dim antiquity, and you study the past chiefly because of its bearing on the living present and its promise for the future." So as we remarked on the threshold of this report, the association year opens today on a note of new expectations.

Deceased Members

By direction of the executive committee, the names of those who have passed away during the year are included in this report:—

Monroe D. Morton, president, C. B. Fleet Company, Lynchburg, Va.

F. J. McDonough, president, the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

James T. Pardee, chairman of the board, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Harold Stanard Adams, Ph.D., vice-president, the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

May I now, Mr. President, ask that we rise and pay a silent tribute to the memory of those departed friends and co-workers.

Supplies Situation

Although the supply situation as a whole has steadied, the industry's problems are not yet over, said Fred

Fred J. Stock
WPB Drug Chief

J. Stock, chief of the WPB drug section. Currently the most trouble is caused by packaging materials and inadequate manpower. The container situation probably will remain acute, Mr. Stock said. Appeals for relief in respect of glass containers have so far been futile; he suggested that they be continued so that any chance not be missed.

The drug industry has had adequate priority assistance for maintenance and repair, Mr. Stock said; its requirements have been recognized as essential. WPB is taking a greater interest in conditions of employment and will grant priorities for materials needed for improvements. Mr. Stock said that in some plants he had visited general working conditions were not conducive to good employee relationships. Employee facilities can be handled with local WPB offices. Raw material problems are best handled with the Washington office.

With reference to various materials, Mr. Stock spoke as follows:—

Alcohol

The situation has been aggravated by curtailed deliveries of corn, and I do not anticipate any change. Demands for synthetic rubber and smokeless power are very heavy and the government stockpile is lower than it has been in months.

Glycerin

The situation has greatly improved, and the War Food Administration has suspended its order. Adequate supplies are available.

Sugar

The Office of Price Administration increased the allotment to 125 percent for the fourth quarter of 1943, and the first quarter of 1944. The present basis is 100 percent. OPA would like to work out a plan for sucrose for drugs on other than the straight quota basis, and this problem and others will be the subject of a Pharmaceutical Industry Advisory Committee meeting in the near future.

Other sugars are critical. Milksugar is now under controlled distribution and subject to allocation under FDO-93 by the War Food Administration. Requirements for penicillin are being met in full, and the most essential drug uses such as molded tablets have been placed high in the essentiality scale, but tablet compressing, capsule filling, and other general pharmaceutical uses will have to take a cut until the situation eases or new supplies become available. Sugars and starches derived from corn are becoming extremely critical due to the fact that corn is being held on the farm for feeding and very little is being sold to wet processors. Steps have been taken by proper government agencies to secure more corn for the processing of products essential to the war effort, and the situation appears a little brighter than has been the case for several weeks. Several processors have been shut down for short periods because of luck of corn. If and when more corn becomes available, it will be some time before even limited deliveries can be resumed.

Sulfa Drugs

The sulphonamides are currently in liberal supply. Production of all sulphonamides increased from 5,434,000 pounds in 1942 to 9,860,000 pounds in 1943. Facilities are available for production of sulphonamides at a rate of over ten million pounds per year. Facilities during the first quarter of 1944 did not operate at capacity. It appears that there may be sizeable demands for relief and rehabilitation of occupied areas as the war progresses.

Antimalarials

Atabrine (quinacrine) is in ample supply. About one year ago a very large expansion of production was undertaken. For a number of months these facilities have been working at capacity. Present indications are that current porduction rates will continue for the balance of the year. Atabrine has proven to be an effective, safe antimalarial, and the quantity delivered is a credit to our industry. Present production in terms of antimalarial activity is about five times maximum annual quinine production in Java.

The antimalarial needs have not been met with atabrine alone. The work of the Foreign Economic Administration is bringing forth sizeable tonnage of Latin American cinchona bark and although the quality is not comparable to Java bark into totaquine, quinine and the American processors are converting the bark into totaquine, quinine an dthe other cinchona alkaloids. Although we are getting some quinine from Latin American bark, there is no likelihood of release of quinine for capsules and tablets for civilian use, although small quantities will be released for ampuls of quinine dihydrochloride. Supplies of totaquine are ample, and in order to

DOW INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Listings of industrial chemicals produced by Dow make useful ready reference material. Below is a partial list for you to clip and place in your files. The balance of the list will appear in a forthcoming issue of this publication. Dow industrial chemicals are readily available from strategically located plants. Watch for the second listing and clip it so that your files will be complete. See October 23 issue of this publication for final listing.

Acetanilid Technical
Acetylene Tetrabromide
Ammonium Bromide
Aniline Oil
Anthranilic Acid, Sublimed and Technical
Barium Bromide
Benzoyl Chloride
Bis Phenol-A
Bromacetic Acid
Bromine, Purified
Bromoform, Technical
Cadmium Bromide
Calcium Chloride, Anhydrous, Flake, Liquid, Powder and Solid
Caustic Soda, Flake, Liquid and Solid
Chloroacetamide
Dowtherm A
Epsom Salt, Special for Stock Food and Technical
Ethyl Bromide
Ethyl Chloride
Ethylene Chlorbromide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
Ethyl Monobromacetate
Ethyl Monochloracetate
Ferric Chloride, Crystals and Solution
Ferrous Chloride, Crystals
Hexachlorethane
Hydrobromic Acid
Magnesium Bromide
Magnesium Chloride, Anhydrous, Flake and Powder
Methocel (Dow Methyl Cellulose)
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Cyclohexane
Methyl Monobromacetate
Methyl Monochloracetate
Mining Salts
Monobrombenzene

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effectively use the South American bark, totaquine must become the cinchona antimalarial for civilian use. Quinidine is our most critical drug. South American cinchona bark contains only traces and its release is, therefore, restricted to the most important use which is in the treatment of certain cardiac disorders where quinidine is indicaed. I hope that research by your organizations will develop an efficient substitute for this purpose.

Chloral Hydrate

Chloral hydrate has been in short supply, due to military requirements, but the supply should become easier within the next month.

Sulphocyanates

Recently, there has been a little tightness in potassium and sodium sulphocyanates, but producers are now cleaning up their backlog of orders. In placing orders for these salts you should limit them to your immediate requirements.

Vitamins

The vitamin situation is not entirely satisfactory. Riboflavin is in ample supply and all needs are being met. Thiamine hydrochloride is adequate. Vitamin C is more available than last year, but is not adequate for all needs. This situation may get worse as a result of the supplies of corn products. Nicotinic acid is very critical. Only small amounts are available for amupl medication and nikethamide. Nicotinamide is in short supply. You are receiving limited amounts. The difficulty has been adequate supplies of the starting raw materials. The situation will probably not get worse, but it will be several months before larger supplies will be available. Vitamin A was recently placed under allocation. The supply situation was worse than anticipated. Demands are heavier than expected. Although a program of ten trillion units per quarter was announced by the War Food Administration for the pharmaceutical industry, this quantity has proven inadequate. However, stocks are lower than they have been and production during the past few months has not come up to expectations. Imports do not appear encouraging.

Unless some unexpected increases in production materialize, the vitamin A supply situation will become more and more critical.

Botanicals

Belladonna is in ample supply, so is atropine. Hyoscine is in a very improved supply position due to Australian imports. Agar supplies are better than they have been in months. Ipecac and emetine have been very critical. The imports of ipecac will have to be channeled to emetine production until the critical situation on emetine shows further improvement.

Bismuth Salts

Demand for bismuth salts has leveled out; general pharmaceuticals will certainly not get less than they received in the first quarter of 1944.

Increased quartermaster demands have necessitated a reduction in pharmaceutical uses of citric acid to approximately 75 percent of base period use Some improvement is expected in tartrates.

Mercurials

The mercurials are in abundant supply; WPB restrictions have been removed.

Phenol

Phenol supplies are ample and allocations to salicylate manufacturers are permitting plants to run at maximum. However, if demands continue to increase, a minor expansion in salicylates will have to be made to prevent a short supply situation.

Penicillin

The penicillin production record is an outstanding tribute to the pharmaceutical and allied industries.

As a result of articles appearing in the medical journals, demands for penicillin developed almost overnight. The statement by the Office of Scientific Research and Development in the May 22, 1943, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, giving the clinical reports on the use of penicillin in war wounds, definitely established the therapeutic value of this drug.

Meeting in June, 1943, the WPB Drugs and Cosmetics Branch, army and navy representatives, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development, discussed the production of penicillin. It was agreed that the War Production Board would be responsible for the program for commercial production of penicillin. OSRD would continue its activities in the further clinical evaluation of the drug, and chemical studies, with a view toward eventual synthesis.

Following this meeting we developed a production program and interviewed or corresponded with about 200 companies interested in producing penicillin. Nineteen American companies and two Canadian organizations were selected for the penicillin program. The participating companies filed projects immediately, which were approved rapidly. The army agreed to aid in expediting the equipment and a number of army men were assigned to the Chemicals Bureau Facilities Section, for this purpose. Through the cooperation of the various army, navy and WPB officials, top priorities were granted, and with the aid of the army expeditors, the equipment was installed in a minimum of time. This program, from a construction and installation of equipment standpoint, is 95 percent complete.

WPB issued an allocation order on penicillin July 16, 1943. This order con-

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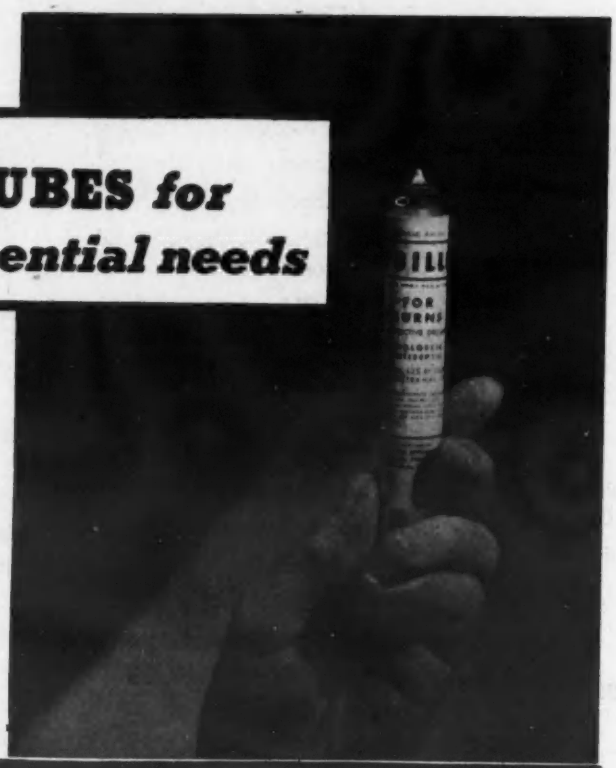

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trols the delivery of penicillin, and we were able by this mechanism, to channel our entire production to meet urgent needs. There was an insistent demand for civilian use in certain cases where no other therapy would be effective. Dr. A. N. Richards, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, agreed to have the committee on chemotherapy of the National Research Council, handle these appeals. Additional valuable clinical data were gathered from these cases. Dr. Chester S. Keefer, who is chairman of this committee, has done an outstanding job in making the best use of the limited supplies of penicillin that could be allocated for use by the committee.

Approximately 400 million units of penicillin were produced during the first five months of 1943. In June, 1943, 425 million; in July the production was 762 million units; August, 904 million units. By December, the production had exceeded 9 billion units. In January, 1944, the production rose to 12.5 billion; February, 18.7 billion; and March, 35 billion units. It is now close to 100 billion units.

Mr. Stock gave a brief outline of the new WPB plan for civilian distribution of penicillin (see OPD for May 1, page 3). John F. Norton, chairman of the scientific section subcommittee on technical advice on penicillin, reported the progress of work toward the official standardization of penicillin (see OPD for March 20, page 3). He recommended that the advisory work be continued by a committee of the association.

Legislative Review

Adverse criticism of the Murray-Wagner-Dingle social-service bill and the Kilgore bill to nationalize scientific resources was given by Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel for the association. They allowed too little for local conditions and therefore were impracticable, he declared. The drug industry and the advocates of governmental health-care programs have the same objective (better medical service for the public) but they differ widely as to method.

The countrywide bureaucratic control proposed in the Kilgore bill would bring the twilight of scientific progress, Mr. Harrop declared. That bill, and the health-and-so-forth program imply that the drug industry has lagged in its production job; this is not at all the truth, he averred.

Mr. Harrop said that a license bill had died in the Kentucky legislature. He commended the constructive work done by the ADMA committee headed by J. F. Stiles, jr., in working out an amendment to the alcohol drawback provisions and he told of the work done to achieve uniformity between Treasury Department and WLB stabilization regulations on salesmen's commissions. He said that a case now pending may be the answer to the problem of State use tax collection responsibility by an out-of-State sellor.

A brief has been filed with the Federal Security Administrator opposing any attempt to dictate channels of drug distribution and further opposing restriction of drug distribution on the basis of toxicity. The brief argues against proposed labeling requirements which, Mr. Harrop said, would cause waste of labels now on hand to no useful purpose—the substitution of the word, "dispense," for "use" is a case in point. Such changes can well wait until after the war, he concluded.

Public Relations

Robert Lincoln McNeil reported as treasurer of the association and also as chairman of the war bond committee which is charged with the public relations work of the organization. He gave a detailed report of the financial position of the association and stated that the long-held objective of collecting assets sufficent to cover all operating expenses for one year had at last been achieved. The association now totals seventy members, he said, fifty-two of whom are pharmaceutical manufacturers and the remainder chemical manufacters.

Robert Lincoln McNeil
Former Treasurer Now Vice-President A.D.M.A.

The whole effort of the war bond committee, Mr. McNeil said, has been to stimulate individual activity by member companies. Individually these companies can far better promote public confidence in the quality of medicinals now available to doctors than could an association-sponsored cooperative program. He urged that members keep the Washington office advised of their institutional advertising activities and particularly those regarding products that have originated in their own companies.

Scientific Aspects

A study of chlorobutanol, said J. B. Fullerton, chairman of the scientific sections subcommittee on inorganic chemicals and medicines, had disclosed so great a variation in values found by cooperative experimenters that a method of determination could not be reported. Study is being continued under a modification of the procedure.

The subcommittee on organic chemicals and medicinals, through L. A. Watt, chairman, reported that experiments did not support the U.S.P. XI requirements respecting content of absolute alcohol and boiling range of tetrachloroethylene. The specific-gravity range given for this substance was considered so wide as to be meaningless.

Other matters under study by this

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subcommittee included the positive identifying of sulphonamides, barbiturates, and arsenical drugs. No conclusions were reported.

Preparation and standardization of a new lot of NF reference standard rennin was reported by Frederic Fenger, chairman of the subcommittee on glandular products and ferments. This group had also participated in the search for a suitable replacement for lactose in NF preparations and recommended confectioner's sugar.

Work by twelve cooperating laboratories on assay methods for ascorbic acid, choline, niacin, riboflavin, and thiamine hydrochloride was reported for the subcommittee on vitamin assay, of which A. D. Emmett was chairman. The indophenol method for ascorbic acid was found acceptable and recommended for U.S.P. adoption. In the method for choline it was recommended that the factors for conversion from chloride be 0.867 instead of 0.88; that the saturation of the barium hydroxide solution and the temperature of heating be more definitely stated; that brewer's yeast and low-potency materials be preliminarily extracted with absolute methanol. Some modifications and further study of chemical methods for niacin and riboflavin were recommended.

Studies of official standards for ipomea, jalap, and podophyllum and their respective resins were reported by the botanical drugs subcommittee, through R. A. Cain, chairman. Concordant results were got in respect of resin content, and the standards were considered satisfactory. Variations and excess in acid-insoluble ash of podophyllum were reported, but the tolerance checked out satisfactorily.

This subcommittee reported also on ash determination in powdered extract of glycyrrhiza. The standard was regarded as satisfactory, but should be increased 50 percent if the method includes treatment with sulphuric acid.

The subcommittee on pharmacological assays, of which C. W. Geiter was chairman, reported studies on the assay of ergot by a fluorophotometric method. The conclusion was that the ratio of ergotoxine ethanesulphonate to fluidextract of ergot is ten times greater in such a test than in the official pharmacological assay. Further study of definite relationship was suggested, by means of simultaneous fluorophotemtric and pharmacological tests. The possible preferability of ergotoxine maleate as the standard was noted.

Replacements

While there are shortages of certain medicinals, especially imported drugs, the biggest problems of replacement arise from shortages of accessory materials, such as solvents, vehicles, and excipients—this was the opinion of the subcommittee on replacement materials. Through C. L. McArthur, chairman, this subcommittee submitted the following list of replacements which had been reported to it:—

Acacia—Dextrin, syrup.
Agar—Carragar, sodium alginate.
Anise oil—Anethol.
Bergamot oil—Imitation product.
Bitter almond oil—Benzaldehyde.
Cassia oil—Synthetic product.
Castor oil—Soybean oil.
Ceteflake—Hydrofio glycerides.
Cinnamon, Ceylon—Saigon cinnamon.
Cinnamon oil—Cinnamic aldehyde.
Clove oil—Eugenol.
Corn oil—Cottonseed oil, peanut oil.
Cornstarch—Potato starch.
Ether—Carbon tetrachloride.
Ethyl alcohol—Brandy, isopropyl alcohol, wine.
Ethylene dichloride—LD naphtha, propylene dichloride, stanisol.
Glycerin—Cerelose, glucose, premose syrup, propyleneglycol.
Honey—Brown sugar syrup.
Lactose—Potato starch, sodium chloride, sucrose, tricalcium phosphate.
Lanolin, anhydrous—Anhydrous lanolike.
Lavender oil—Cedar oil, imitation lavender oil.
Menthol—Peppermint oil.
Methyl bromide—Methyl iodide.
Olive oil, commercial—Cottonseed oil.
Peanut oil—Cottonseed oil.
Peppermint oil—Sofarol.
Pineneedle oil—Synthetic product.
Quinine—Quinacrin hydrochloride, totaquine.
Rapeseed oil—Soybean oil.
Resin solvent—Carbon tetrachloride.
Rose oil—Geranium oil, synthetic rose oil.
Sassafras oil—Sofarol.
Sucrose—Glucose, saccharin, tricalcium phosphate.
Sweet almond oil—Cottonseed oil, peanut oil.
Tragacanth—Gelatin, sodium alginate.
Turpentine—Diterpene.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon — Mexican vanilla beans.
Vanillin—Coumarin, ethavan.
Wool-wax—Fibrene wax.

Contact Activities

Because of war conditions the contact committee (joint committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association) held but two meetings during the year. Digitalis assay was still an unfinished problem because of inability to get expected data. U.S.P. requirements of clarity in solutions for injection were studied by a special group, and a tentative modification was suggested.

Study was made also of synthetic rubbers for use as closures on multiple-dose containers of injections. Actual experience through use was urged, and cooperation with the biological section is being carried on.

Among other agenda also reported by F. O. Taylor, chairman, were the substitution of specially purified water for distilled water; melting-point determinations; assay of preparations containing camphor.

Biological Topics

The session of the biological section had as a special feature an address by Dr. F. J. Mahoney, director of the venereal disease research laboratory of the U. S. Public Health service, on

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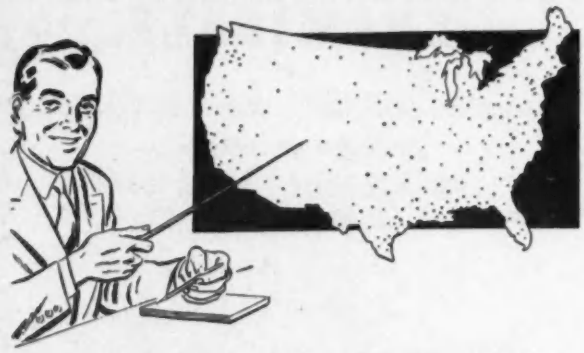
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"Penicillin Therapy in the Venereal Diseases." He discussed the use of penicillin in chancroid lymphogranuloma venereum, gonorrhea, and syphilis. He reported that three chancroid cases had been successfully treated by topical application of penicillin, and that consequently the study of penicillin therapy in this disease is being extended so that its true value may be determined. The effect of penicillin on lymphogranuloma venereum has not yet been determined because of the infrequency of this disease, which consequently has less public health significance than the others.

Dr. Mahoney emphasized that the impact of the sulfa drugs on gonorrhea has been tremendous, curing the disease in such high proportions and in so short a time that the number of infections is being markedly reduced. He reported on even more dramatic results with penicillin, having experienced only one failure in more than 100 cases treated. The dosage used has been 120,000 units and given intramuscularly every three hours for fifteen hours.

Dr. Mahoney discussing amazing results in the penicillin therapy of syphilis, pointed out that the dosages used were arbitrary, that the optimum dosage had still to be established and will undoubtedly be higher than that used so far. He emphasized that it is much too soon to evaluate the extent of success, but he reported treatment of 100 patients with satisfactory results in primary syphilis. Secondary syphilis is proving much more difficult to treat since they have had several relapses to sera positivity, which they have counted as failures, although there has been no recurrence of the clinical disease. Dr. Mahoney pointed out that the significance of these sera relapses is not yet known.

Similar testimony was addressed before the scientific section by Capt. W. W. Hall, of the Naval medical corps.

The rest of the biological session was devoted to reports by several committees appointed by the section to study problems of importance to the biological manufacturers. Of especial interest were the report of the committee on antirabic vaccines that freezing destroys the potency of phenolized vaccines and a warning statement of this fact should be placed on the labels; the progress report of the study on pertussis vaccine standardization which several member firms of the section are supporting to insure a uniform high potency of this important product; and the progress report of the cooperative studies on rubber closures which are investigating in detail the effect of the various synthetic rubbers on the different kinds of biological products.

The section had as guests who took part in the discussions, General Hillman, Fred Stock, of the War Production Board, and Dr. Veldee, of the National Institution of Health.

Sterling Drug to Buy Frederick Stearns & Co.

Negotiations have been completed for the acquisition of Frederick Stearns & Co., drug and cosmetic manufacturer, Detroit, by Sterling Drug, Inc., New York. Purchase of the Stearns business will be effected with the medium of Sterling Drug stock.

Terms for the purchase have been agreed upon, but actual completion of the transaction awaits the clearing up of some points of legal technicality.

When the purchase has been completed, Stearns & Co. will become a division of Sterling Drug. Its executive personnel will retain its functional positions.

Pfizer Elects McKeen, Temblin to Directorate

John E. McKeen and Louis M. Timblin have been elected to the board of directors of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, New York. Other officers re-elected were:—George A. Anderson, John L. Smith, John J. Powers, Albert A. Teeter, Albert R. Palmer, Elmer C. Otto, Maynard E. Simond and Philip A. Rising.

Chain Drug Stores to Meet

National Association of Chain Drug Stores will hold its annual convention in the French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick, Ind., June 4 to 6.

Moxley Marks 50 Years With Kiefer-Stewart Co.

George Barret Moxley, president of the Kiefer-Stewart Company, wholesale druggist, Indianapolis, was the guest of honor at a dinner May 1, on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary with the company. A. Kiefer Mayer, vice-president of the company, presided.

George Barret Moxley

Eli Lilly, president of the Eli Lilly Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, spoke of the many years of close association between the two firms and presented Mr. Moxley with a gold watch and chain. J. Edward Stilz, secretary and treasurer of the company, who spoke in behalf of the employees, presented Mr. Moxley with a gold bowl as a tribute of deep appreciation "from his associates."

In addition to all employees attending the anniversary luncheon served in the company lunchroom, guests also included J. K. Lilly, sr., chairman of the board of Eli Lilly & Co.; William J. Mooney, president of Mooney-Mueller-Ward Company, and Albert Fritz, secretary of the Indianapolis Retail Druggists Association.

Mr. Moxley joined the company as city salesman with the cigar department and later became country salesman. In 1901 he was elected a director of the company, and in 1903 was made vice-president. He was advanced to the presidency in 1910, following the death of A. Kiefer on March 5, 1910. This office he held until October 1, 1915, at which time A. Kiefer Drug Company and Daniel Stewart Company consolidated and became the Kiefer-Stewart Company. Mr. Moxley was elected first vice-president and general manager of the new organization, which office he held until November 11, 1922, when he succeeded to the office of president, following the death of William Scott, president, on August 12, 1922. He has continued to serve as president, director and member of the executive committee since that time.

Agriculture Dep't Plant

—Continued from page 3

Under the rules of the house, unless specific legislation has been enacted authorizing the department to engage in a particular activity, the appropriations committee cannot appropriate funds for this activity. The legislation providing such authorization must originate with the committee on agriculture. However, it has been practice of the appropriations committee for years to ignore this rule and provide both the authorization and the money in the appropriation bill each year.

The bill makes no fundamental changes in the programs but merely says in effect that the department is legally authorized to engage in such operations until such time as Congress sees fit to terminate them so that there will be no question as to the right of the appropriations committee to recommend appropriations for such projects.

Weiss with Metalsalts

Robert O. Weiss has been made vice-president in charge of production for the Metalsalts Corporation, Hackensack, N. J. Mr. Weiss was for fourteen years with F. W. Berk & Co., Wood Ridge, N. J.

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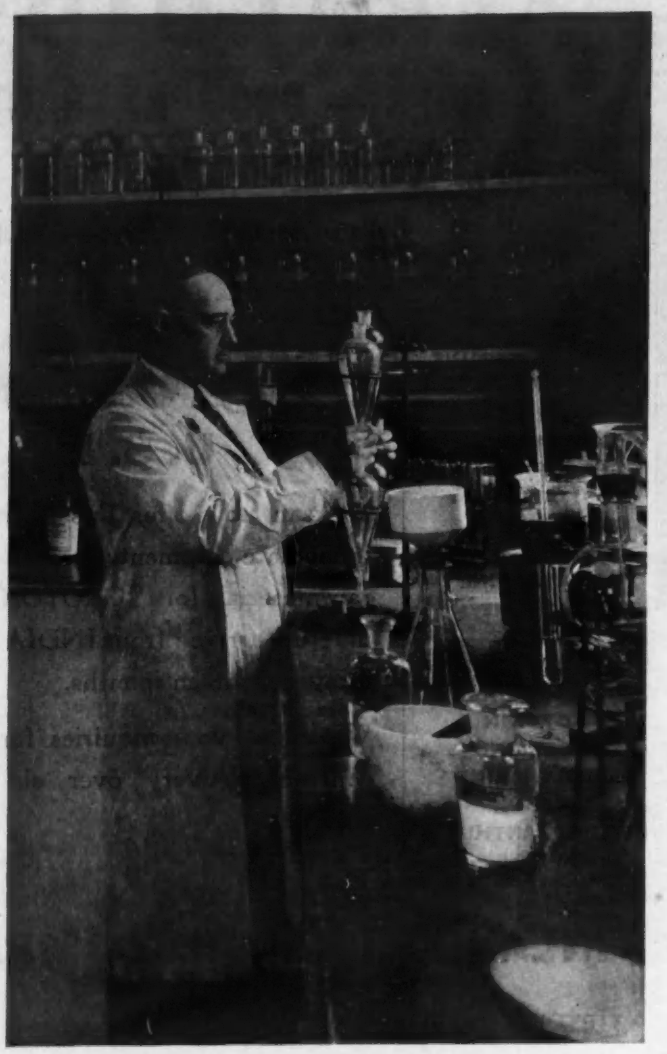

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The struggle of most dealers to replenish their depleted stocks of domestic botanical drugs overshadows developments of the moment in local market circles. Although acute scarcity of most items is the common lot of spot dealers, and although the current volume of consuming demand is moderate in size, the two combined pose no problem half so hard to solve as that which is lodged in the primary market, where labor is scarce and price ideas strain at already high altitudes. And when it comes actually to getting goods, the problem of local dealers is tough, indeed.

Some price data are in hand, and afford an incomplete but still informative picture of country views on values for domestic botanicals as compared with the spot prices prevailing in pre-war August of 1939. In aletris root, the present country price is about seven times higher than the spot quotation in August, 1939; angelica root, five times higher; berberis root, about four times higher; beth root, four times higher; black haw tree bark, three and a half times higher; butternut bark, two times higher; fringetree bark, seven times higher; ordinary sassafras bark, about four times higher; and saw palmetto berries, three times higher. And the picture's higher price coloring is not toned down by the fact that, even at such high levels in the country, it is proving vastly difficult to get actual or assured deliveries from country sellers with such views.

Under such a condition of affairs at the source it is small wonder that the tendency of most prices on crude drugs of domestic origin is upward. If the higher country prices were not paid there simply would be no 1944 crop of domestic goods, and the inventories of local dealers are not usually such as to assure manufacturing consumers of deliveries from stocks now in hand. A 1944 crop of good size is needed, because spot dealers' stocks have rarely if ever been so low.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Very steady as to price, but the movement into consumption continues moderate in volume.

Fir.—Not overly stocked on this market and, hence, exceptionally firm in price. The consumption of Canadian material has been excellent.

Barks

Black Haw.—Root bark fetched 85c. to 90c. per pound with little surplus available. However, there sales reported at 75c. recently.

Cascara Sagrada.—Because many of the larger manufacturing consumers have substantial stocks in store, some on spot believe that marked curtailment in the 1944 peel may pass without pronounced market effect. Labor for peeling will be short, but unless the larger consumers who buy new crop and age it themselves buy the 1944 peel in normal quantities, the effect of a probably smaller peel may be offset in some measure.

Elm.—Select bark was not in too plentiful supply and was higher at 28c. to 30c. per pound.

Wahoo.—Lower at 45c. to 55c. per pound for root bark. Most dealers report business far under normal since with those so reporting the article is mainly an export item and at present there is practically no export call.

Beans

Vanilla.—Spot prices on Bourbons were lowered to $9 to $9.50 per pound. Mexican cuts were also cheaper at $7.50 to $8. Not much whole Mexican material was available. The market was virtually nominal, but supplies should increase in the not far distant future. Tahiti beans are arriving here now. Landings totaling 25 cases have been noted. Variety not disclosed. Considerable vanilla was reported awaiting export in primary markets.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Berberis root, 7c. per lb.
Beth root, 2c. per lb.
Black haw, root bark, 9c. per lb.
Blueflag root, 5c. per lb.
Elm bark, select, bundles, 2c. per lb.
Gelsemium root, 4c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 3c. per lb.
Lovage root, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Prince's pine, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras bark, ordinary, 3c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 1c. per lb.
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbon, 50c. per lb.
Yerba santa, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 3¾c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Mombassa, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Angelica root, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Grindelia robusta, 1c. per lb.
Wahoo, root bark, 15c. per lb.

Other Articles

Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Mexican, cuts, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.2	261.8	261.9	257.3

Berries

Juniper.—Collection is probably well afoot by now, but there have been no advices received lately direct from the primary market. Labor troubles still seem likely to be an adverse influence of gathering.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Holding substantially firm in all respects.

Elder.—New crop season is at hand, but there is substantial doubt that more than moderate quantities will be collected and prepared for the market unless dealers are prepared to pay considerably more than normal costs.

Saffron.—No change was noted in the basic position of Spanish flowers, but spot prices appeared to be very firm.

Gums

Arabic.—Although further arrivals in the amount of 503 bags have been noted, the spot position of sorts has not eased in the least. The firmer undertone noted for some weeks continued in effect. The spot supplies were substantial, and considerable quantities are due to come here eventually. Shipping facilities are less satisfactory, because not so many ships now call at the port of export. Less distressed goods have come on this market of late.

Mastic.—There are orders in the market that cannot be filled. Occasionally an odd lot appears, only to disappear promptly. Germans still hold the primary market; at least, no war communique has reported the island of Chios in Allied Nations' hands.

Tragacanth.—There were buyers in the market for No. 1 ribbon at $4 per pound last week, but nothing was available. The minimum price quoted was $4.50, and most holders wanted $4.75 to $5 per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—The market ranged 95c. to $1.05, being down slightly, with very good reserves being reported in most quarters.

Grindelia Robusta.—The inside was lower at 18c. per pound, but the spot range in prices turned up much wider, as high as 28c. per pound being asked.

Lobelia.—Spot was higher at 43c. to 45c. per pound, with the future turn of values awaiting the results of new crop collection. Conditions now in sight do not forecast large collection, and they do suggest a crop obtained at higher cost in the country.

Princes Pine.—The market was higher at 45c. to 50c. per pound, and some quarters reported no stocks in hand. Also, there was not much demand.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Yerba Santa.—A firm spot price was found at 24c. to 25c. per pound, and the seller thereat declared that it was a "good price." Because of quinine scarcity, consumption of this article has decreased substantially.

Miscellaneous

Kamala.—Transport of replacements to the spot runs into all sorts of shipping and other war-born difficulties. This keeps replacement arrivals definitely on the conservative side.

Nux Vomica.—Some strychnine makers were reported out of production because of raw material troubles. Yet there is a substantial quantity of material on spot, which, if plans under consideration should mature, will be worked up into strychnine in some form.

Roots

Aletris.—Anything actually available on spot would bring $2.50 per pound, which was declared to be a nominal quotation last week. Little is in sight in the primary market. The same applies to Helonian, its companion material.

Angelica.—Shaded slightly to the basis of 50c. to 55c. per pound for root of domestic origin. No foreign root was available.

Blueflag.—Higher at 50c. nominal, per pound, and hard to get on spot at any price. The spot holding was virtually a token supply.

Gelsemium. — Reports showed a higher market at 23c. to 25c. per pound, prevailing according to seller. However, if the new crop coming in should prove substantial in size, an easing of values may develop.

Lovage.—American material was reported at 50c. per pound and the market thereat was also called nominal in absence of more than very small lots.

Serpentaria.—A few, and distinctly odd-sized lots, seemed available in any market and the spot quotation of 85c. to 90c., while slightly higher, was also nominal.

Seeds

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed was sharply advanced to 62c. to 64c. per pound in a strong market that held considerably smaller stocks at the week end.

Fenugreek. — Market comparatively tight. Little chance of getting goods from North Africa. California consumption may leave but limited quantities for use elsewhere.

Mustard.—Rains still lacking in Montana. California crop making good progress. Market activity mainly continued to attempt to place future delivery contracts against the 1944 output.

—*Continued on page 65*

A.C.S. New York Unit Names Clarke Chairman

Dr. Beverly L. Clarke, head of the analytical department of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., has been elected chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Prof. Vincent du Vigneaud, head of the department of biochemistry in Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. R. A. Baker, head of the department of chemistry of the College of the City of New York, has been chosen chairman-elect. Prof. E. J. Durham, of New York University, has been named secretary, succeeding Dr. Cornelia T. Snell. Dr. William W. Winship, manager of the American division of the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., has been re-elected treasurer.

PAW Supply, Market Chairmen Are Named

OPD Washington Bureau

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies has announced the appointment of W. Alton Jones, New York, and S. B. Eckart, Philadelphia, as chairmen of the East Coast (Petroleum Administration for War's District 1) Industry Supply and Transportation Committee and Distributing and Marketing Committee, respectively. The two functional committees replace the former Transportation and Marketing Committees created to deal with problems of petroleum transportation, supply, distribution, and marketing in district 1 when the Petroleum Administration was first established.

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Kamala

Kamala consists of the hairs obtained from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis* Mueller Argoviensis (Family of Euphorbiaceae). Worms in humans and animals cannot abide it. Being a vermifuge, it is also a taeniafuge — meaning that it expels tapeworms especially.

Arabic physicians called it *Kanbil*, or *Wars* in the 10th century at Yemen, on the Arabian Red Sea. The name *Kamala* in the Hindustandi and Bengali languages. and the name Kapila in Sanskrit, reveal it to be an ancient drug of India.

Mackinson, a surgeon of the Bengal Medical Establishment, began its modern use as a tapeworm expellent in about 1850. The ancients also used it as a dyestuff, and as a remedy for skin parasites such as ringworm.

The earliest written record of kamala was made by Ibn Khurdabah, an Arabian geographer who lived in A. D., 869-885, and wrote that striped silks, ambergris, *wars,* and gum came from Yemen.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

Quinine Synthesis

—Continued from page 3

the work of Dr. Woodward and Dr. Doering for some time and have been in touch with its progress, but are without complete knowledge of all its details. Similarly, it was stated at the National Research Council that it, too, had received progress reports on the development, although it was an independent project and not part of the council's antimalarial work.

Economic Possibilities

Interest was directed primarily at the possible effect that the discovery may have on the program of the Foreign Economic Administration of developing the cinchona industry in Latin-America. Officials said that, in view of the statement of the company that it is doubtful whether production would be undertaken much before the end of the war, no change is contemplated in the FEA program, and it would go right ahead with its work. They said:—

It may be that, over a long period, the discovery of a method for synthesizing quinine will be of direct concern to the cinchona program, but until there is some indication that commercial production is being undertaken there is no justification for FEA to curtail its operations. We are going right head.

Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drugs and Cosmetics Branch of the WPB Chemicals Bureau, which controls the distribution of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, also said that he could see no reason for making any changes in the WPB distribution-control program. He also commented that there is no acute shortage of antimalarials that should cause WPB to modify its programs. The supply of quinine for the military is adequate for the needs, and there are ample quantities of atabrin and totaquine to meet the antimalarial drug requirements of civilians.

Mr. Stock said that he plans to meet with representatives of the Polaroid Corporation this week to determine the possibility of commercial production of the synthetic product. He added:—

Many questions regarding the new synthetic are still unanswered. At present the synthetic quinine is only a laboratory product and has been produced only in minute quantities. However, it is the exact duplicate of the highly complicated architecture of the natural quinine molecule. From the commercial standpoint, it must be learned whether production of the synthetic is practicable in view of the fact that it is the result of many complicated reactions. The questions of yields, which on a laboratory basis are only 1 percent, also must be established for commercial production. Fortunately, however, the starting materials are of low cost.

These questions are expected to be answered at the conferences next week. If the answers are favorable, the discovery should prove of tremendous advantage to the country, although the quinine situation cannot now be described as desperately acute.

The general feeling in the drug industry was that information relevant to the economic aspects of the reported synthesis would be slow in accumulating. For the most part the information to date was not deemed sufficient to form a basis of material comment.

Edmund D. Wingfield has been elected assistant secretary of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

Victor Chemical Makes Smith Sales Manager

Irwin E. Smith has been appointed sales manager for Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, according to O. H. Raschke, director of sales. Mr. Smith has been associated with Victor Chemical for twenty-one years. Elwood N. Myers, who has been with company since 1941, will have charge of advertising.

Irwin E. Smith

Corporation Earnings

American Home Products Company

	1944	1943
3 months, March 31...	$1,202,685	$1,285,154
Per share	1.26	1.45

Bon Ami Company

3 months, March 31...	214,625	270,273
Per share	.60	.75

Continental Can Company

12 months, March 31..	5,519,873	5,041,190
Per share	1.93	1.77

Hercules Powder Company

3 months, March 31...	1,137,958	1,378,410
Per share	.76	.95

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

3 months, March 31...	1,307,363	1,277,623
Per share	.68	.71

National Gypsum Company

3 months, March 31...	233,918	179,283
Per share	.12	.08

Phillips Petroleum Company

3 months, March 31...	3,713,011	3,597,334
Per share	.76	.80

Oil Chemists to Meet

—Continued from page 4

enings," H. E. Longenecker, K. F. Mattil, T. R. Wood, A. R. Baldwin, L. J. Filer, and F. L. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The Effect of Processing Variables on the Free Gossypol Content of Cottonseed Meal," C. M. Lyman, College Station, Texas.

"The Influence of pH of the Adsorbent on the Properties of Edible Fats and Oils," J. W. Hassler, Tyrone, Pa.

"Studies in the Expression of Oil from Tung Fruit," R. S. McKinney, N. J. Halbrook, and R. E. Oglesbee, Gainesville, Fla.

"Oil from Tumbling Mustard Seed," W. H. Goss and J. R. Ruckman, Peoria, Ill.

"Analysis of Peanut Kernels with Relation to U. S. Grades for Farmers' Stock Peanuts," M. F. Stansbury, J. D. Guthrie, and T. H. Hopper, New Orleans, La.

Stability of Fats and Oils

"Notes on the Stabilization of Oxidized Fats by Steam Deodorization with Phosphoric Acid and Commercial Lecithin," R. O. Feuge and A. E. Bailey, New Orleans, La.

"Effect of Deodorization and Addition of Certain Antioxidants on the Stability of Lard," R. M. Riemenschneider, S. F. Herb, E. M. Hammaker and F. E. Luddy, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Chemical Changes Occurring in Natural and Hydrogenated Vegetable Fats During Exidative Rancidity," K. F. Mattil and H. E. Longenecker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"A Preliminary Comparison of the Stabilizing Effect of Several Recently Proposed Antioxidants for Edible Fats and Oils," J. W. Higgins and H. C. Black, Chicago, Ill.

"Predicting Flavor Stability in Soybean Oil," J. H. Sanders, Cincinnati.

"Gamma Tocopherol as the Precursor of a Red Quinoid Substance Developed in Cottonseed Oil During Oxidation," C. E. Swift, G. E. Mann, and G. S. Fisher, New Orleans, La.

"Tocopherol Concentrates by the Fractional Crystallization of Cottonseed Oil from Solvents," W. S. Singleton and A. E. Bailey, New Orleans, La.

Properties of Fats, Oils

"The Limitation of Penetration Determinations as Applied to Vegetable Shortenings," A. R. Gudheim, Cambridge, Mass.

"Thermal Properties of Fats and Oils, I. Apparatus and Techniques for Low Temperature Calorimetry. II. Heat Capacity and Latent Heat of Cottonseed Oil," G. D. Oliver, W. S. Singleton, and A. E. Bailey, New Orleans, La.

"Dilatometric Investigations of Fats. I. Apparatus and Techniques for Fat Dilatometry. II. Dilatometric Behavior of Some Plastic Fats," A. E. Bailey and E. A. Kraemer, New Orleans, La.

"Some Additional Notes on the Specific and Latent Heats of Vegetable Fats and Oils," A. R. Gudheim, Cambridge, Mass.

"Densities and Viscosities of Hydrogenated Peanut Oil," F. C. Magne and H. Wakeham, New Orleans, La.

Campbell Retires

—Continued from page 3

tary provisions of the retirement act, had been connected with food and drug law enforcement operations since the Federal government began to regulate interstate commerce in these commodities thirty-seven years ago.

Entering the Federal service as chief food and drug inspector in 1907, when the food and drug act of 1906 became effective, he organized, under the general direction of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the small staff of food and drug inspectors on a nationwide basis and formulated plans for inspection operation.

In 1916 he was appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry under Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, and was placed in charge of the food and drug law enforcement operations. He became Director of Regulatory Work in the Department of Agriculture in 1923, and in 1927 he organized the Food and Drug Administration, which he has since continuously directed. When the Food and Drug Administration was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Federal Security Agency in 1940, Mr. Campbell was designated as Commissioner of Food and Drugs. He was born in Knox county, Kentucky, and was educated at the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

Spices

Clove.—Some said that goods in a to-arrive position were fractionally lower. No change in spot quotations.

Ginger.—Mail advices from Kingston stated that shipment of No. 3 quality of Jamaica root had been stopped for the time being. Spot prices for that grade were advanced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound.

Mace. — Stocks increased in the amount of 16 cases. Price situation remained unchanged and very steady.

Nutmegs.—Arrivals totaling 730 bags reported. Spot stocks of West Indian material reported advanced in price to 34½c. to 35c. per pound.

Pepper.—Additions to spot stocks of chillies totaled 895 bags. Spot quotations on Mombassa peppers raised to 23c. to 23½c. per pound. Black pepper operations at a standstill pending outcome of trade suit for permanent injunction against government commandeering of 6,500,000 pounds.

Pimento.—Bought on spot at the lower price of 23½c. to 24c. per pound.

McK&R Personnel Changes

W. M. Mueller

T. B. Kleckner

B. S. Casner

Walter M. Mueller, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has been appointed chief executive of the Albany (N. Y.) Division, effective May 1. T. B. Kleckner, vice-president, has been named chief executive of the New Haven (Conn.) Division. Barry S. Casner, formerly merchandise manager of the Albany (N. Y.) Division, who was appointed manager of the New York Division, 3670 Third avenue, New York.

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Potash Salts Deliveries In N. A. Reported

The American Potash Institute announces that deliveries of agricultural potash within the continental United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii by the five major producing companies during the fourth quarter of the calendar year 1943 amounted to 167,208 tons of actual K_2O, contained in 332,691 tons of potash salts. Constituting this total were 227,259 tons of muriate, 69,013 tons of manure salts, and 36,419 tons of sulphates. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 40,453 tons of salts, equivalent to 23,958 tons of K_2O. These figures include salts of domestic origin only.

For the calendar year 1943, deliveries of agricultural K_2O amounted to 626,334 tons, contained in 1,232,918 tons of potash salts, consisting of 883,620 tons muriate; 213,751 tons manure salts; and 135,547 tons sulphates. In addition, deliveries for chemical uses amounted to 136,824 tons of salts, equivalent to 84,367 tons K_2O.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has appointed W. J. Beadle, J. A. Horty, A. B. King and H. B. Robertson as assistant treasurers.

War-Built Plants

—Continued from page 3

world that industrial production of war materials will, in the last analysis, determine the nation's power to protect itself and it has also demonstrated that the time required to obtain production of war materials is the choke point in placing an army in the field. It added:—

"Wartime needs should govern decisions as to the disposal of wartime production equipment. We therefore urge upon each branch of our armed services immediate adoption of such plans as may be needed to insure that no military production capacity should be disposed of except in the light of the military requirements of wartime and our country's future defense position in time of peace. The primary objective in reconversion must be to leave our country so potentially strong that no nation or combination of nations dare attack us."

Ansul Names Wallfred To Pilot Plant Dept.

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has appointed Carl L. Wallfred of the Batelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, as manager of its pilot plant department.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

According to reports from Washington the War Food Administration has set up a "labor task group" consisting of essential oil merchants, whose duty it shall be to study possibilities of wage adjustments in areas where other industries pay higher wages than do those producing domestic essential oils. Another "labor task group" of similar composition, is to work on the proposed distribution of imported lemon oil. It is at work and has been asked for its report by May 15. These two groups of business men seek the solution of some problems afflicting the supply of domestic oils; also those bound to arise with the arrival here of Italian and Sicilian lemon oils to be allocated to this country by the Combined Food Boards. Details appear elsewhere, this issue.

Another development was an announcement made by the Office of Price Administration to the effect that on cash register sales of cosmetics and other luxury goods, retailers will not be required to state separately the amount of the new 20 percent Federal excise tax since it would place an undue burden on retailers to require an additional tax statement on receipts that are punched by machine.

To this time reports concerning the planting of botanicals from which are produced some of the domestic essential oils indicate a reasonably favorable achievement; at present there is a fair prospect of sizable production. Of course there is plenty of time for nature in the form of plant pests, blights, superabundance of rain, and drought to alter that prospect. But at the moment, things are going very well.

Demand in the essential oil and aromatic chemical market continued to be reported as very good and in view of the absence of more than moderate supplies of practically all items, the price position could be nothing but strong. Of possible future and very substantial interest was the report last week that two American chemists had succeeded in making synthetic quinine that in all respects is identical with natural quinine extracted from cinchona bark. The interest in this market lay in the fact that the starting point for the synthesis was benzaldehyde, a widely used aromatic chemical that has been insufficiently available except for other war purposes

Essential Oils

Almond.—The downward pressure on prices for sweet oil has eased some and at the moment the tendency of sellers is to maintain quotations steadily. Demand was but moderately active.

Angelica.—With spot stocks probably exhausted, there is not much chance of getting replacement. There have been no reported attempts to secure oil from domestic angelica or lovage root.

Bergamot. — Perfumers will watch with substantial interest the proposed reestablishment of imports from Italy. Attempts so to reestablish exports of other oils from North Africa have not been successful thus far and experience in other needed products leads to the idea that it may be well not to expect too much too soon as concerns bergamot.

Cedarleaf.—It remains to be seen that the much higher prices at which distillers may now sell oil will actually provide more oil for local dealers. There are dealers in the primary market, too; they are those who gather small lots from the farms of individual distillers, bulk them into drums, and resell on this market. These dealers come under the dealers' price ceiling of $2.65 per pound maximum in large lots. It is reported that they offer their collected supplies to dealers here at about $2.50, leaving a 15c. per pound profit to those spot dealers who buy such offerings. It might pay for the spot dealer whose volume might warrant it himself to gather the small lots of small distillers, bulk them, buying at the producers' price of $2.25. It would mean the difference between a gross profit of 40c. per pound, resulting from purchases direct from actual distillers, and 15c., which remains on purchases made at $2.50 from primary market dealers.

Cedarwood.—The spot market was 80c. to $1 per pound, but in London the market was about 64c. per pound, duty paid, under government control.

Dill.—The domestic crop of raw material is in the ground and local dealers expect offerings of new crop oil in the not far distant future. There is a fair sized but not large spot supply.

Geranium.—With much interest being shown in North Africa oil which, to this time, has gone mainly to London, it may be stated that quotations on the London market are approximately as follows: North African oil, $17 per pound; Bourbon oil, $5 per pound; so-called "ministry oil," $4.90. The prices have been converted from sterling at 20c. to the shilling. The Bourbon and ministry oils are controlled but the North African apparently is not. The prices contrast with the almost nominal spot prices of $13 and $14 per pound.

Lemon.—A "labor task group," consisting of essential oil dealers, has been established by the War Food Administration to report by May 15 on the proposed distribution of Italian and Sicilian oils when the allotment made this country by the Combined Food Board reaches these shores. It had been said in local circles that distribution would be effected by one or two local houses but, apparently, the plans for distribution are actually in the making. It is interesting to note that the company of one member of the lemon oil "labor task group" at one time was United States representative of an Italian house of the highest reputation. Those engaged in selling lemon oil may be interested to learn from the WFA announcement that the oil "is in very short supply due to increased military and other government needs which will require most of the domestic production this year." Incidentally, the largest producer of domestic lemon oil does not appear on the task group, although the domestic industry was not entirely neglected in the appointments.

Orange.—Mexico has turned up as a potential exporter of this oil. This would not be a development new to this market since in 1942 Mexican oil was offered here around $8 per pound. Price prevented its making much headway since domestic oil was then available at $3.25. An agency proposition appeared in the market last week and this time something on a sound price basis may develop. It will have to face a market at present well supplied and facing possible imports from Italy and North Africa. Arrivals of 34 cases were reported last week.

Peppermint.—Much of the domestic herb crop is in the ground now and so far as can be learned, it is making satisfactory progress under fair growing conditions. The War Food Administration is expecting great results from its program that has urged the planting of the largest possible acreage in order that supplies of oil may be brought back to normal.

Sandalwood.—Since 110 bags of sandalwood blocks have arrived, continued production of this pharmaceutical will be realized at firm prices.

Sassafras.—Further imports totalling 22 drums were reported. Supplies on the open market were definitely conservative in size and the price position was as firm as ever.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde.—There may be a bright future for this product obtained from coaltar. Synthesis of quinine was reported achieved and the announcement of the achievement carried the information that the start-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Heliotropine, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Benzyl propionate, 70c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, cans, 50c. per lb.
Indol, $3.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
265.8	265.8	263.7	245.1

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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ing point for the synthesis is benzaldehyde. The alleged success of two American chemists remains to be proven by independent scientists and, also, projection of the process from the laboratory to commercial practicability has yet to be done. Potentially, a new source of business for benzaldehyde makers may be about to open.

Benzyl Propionate.—A more competitive market brought prices down to a minimum of $1.85 per pound.

Heliotropine. — Somewhat higher spot prices were noted and the minimum appeared to be $3.75 per pound due mainly to production costs.

Hydroxycitronellal. — Slightly more favorable quotations at a minimum of $8.50 per pound were reported. One product in drums was priced $4.50 per pound.

Indol.—A spot offering was reported available at $23 per pound thus making for a more competitive situation.

Tetraethyl Lead Patent Suit Filed

A suit charging infringement of patents on the invention of tetraethyl lead for use in gasoline to eliminate engine knocks and increase mileage has been filed in the Federal court in New York by trustees of the Howard Trust Estate, Ltd., Noroton, Conn. The suit charging that the tetra-ethyl product was invented by the late Frank A. Howard in 1916, under the name of "vitagas," seeks $1,500,000,000 damages.

Named as defendants are John D. Rockefeller, jr., the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., General Motors Corp., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and Howard Vaughan Company, Inc., of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Lawrence H. Fowler has been named advertising manager for G. Barr & Co., manufacturing chemists, Chicago.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

for military items and now has time to produce new cars.

By tightening up controls over release of new cars, OPA can possibly stretch the supply over a six months' period, but with used cars being worn out at an ever-increasing pace, the difficulties of tightening controls over new cars become that much harder. At the present time there are only 47,000 new cars in the stockpile, which is a drop of 31,000 from the first of the year.

Blackmarket Goods

OPA reached a new high this week in its program of protecting consumers against price-gougers, as per this warning directed to people who buy in the blackmarket:—

Beware of the nylon hosiery salesman, because the chances are they ain't nylons but just some cheap rayons that have been chemically treated to give them a nylonlike sheen.

When OPA goes out to protect the consuming public it goes all out; its philosophy being, apparently, that if you have to deal in the blackmarket, be sure of what you are getting.

Zinc Oxide Standards Established by T.G.A.

The board of standards of the Toilet Goods Association has established standards for zinc oxide. The standards define color, odor, identity, particle size, apparent density, loss on ignition, carbonates, alkalis, ZnO, arsenic, lead content.

C-D-I-C Paint Club to Meet

The Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet in Cincinnati May 8. Officers will be elected.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Increasing shortages in supplies of gasoline, available for farm tractor and other automotive vehicle uses, have now superseded the scarcities of fuel oil and kerosene as the principal disturbing factor in the petroleum derivatives situation throughout the country.

The waning of the cold weather, and its replacement by mild, though not yet balmy, atmospheres, have relieved the recent tension in fuel oil and kerosene, while also diminishing to some extent the hitherto brisk and little satisfied civilian call for the liquefied petroleum gases, with the result that fairly sizable inventories of these heating oils are now being accumulated in dealers' hands.

But, meanwhile, the production of 100-octane aviation gasoline, having been stepped up by the United Nations to an average of well over 400,000 barrels daily, to meet the seemingly insatiable air bombing and other pre-invasion demands at the European fighting fronts and the strenuous campaigns in the Pacific theatre of war, is stripping all light crude petroleum of its most highly volatile contents to the point of reducing the yield of automotive gasoline from a pre-Pearl Harbor yield of 18 gallons to 11½ gallons in each 42-gallon barrel. And out of this greatly reduced quantity of automotive gasoline, a sizable portion is being currently employed to operate the U. S. army's vast fleet of trucks, jeeps and other mechanized equipment, leaving only a scant measure with which to meet the hugely growing needs of farm tractors, school buses, industrial trucks and essential passenger cars.

The Foreign Economic Administration has announced that, effective May 6, exports of kerosene, high and medium octane gasoline, aviation fuels, natural gasoline and other motor fuels and gasolines can no longer be made under general license in any quantity but will require individual licenses or release certificates to all destinations except Canada, regardless of the value of these shipments. A similar ruling had previously been made on exports of paraffin.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Although increasing military requirements in the coaltar primary derivatives are necessitating a further tightening of the restrictions on non-military uses of benzol, toluol and xylol, which is being intensified on these materials in the order named, the War Production Board is still approving the release of sufficient xylene to satisfy current needs of the manufacturers of the high solvency aromatic naphthas in that basic material. Recent accumulations of sizable inventories of these aromatics by the largest users have latterly tended to modify the urgency of their demands.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying for both military and civilian accounts continues to reach seasonally large proportions, with prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Takings of this thinning agent by the paint and varnish industries are holding out well. Market continuing firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Moving steadily on a slowly increasing scale. Tone strong.

Rubber Solvent.—A constantly mounting volume of purchasing is being recorded for account of synthetic rubber producers. Prices firmly held.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying for civilian account continues to outstrip that for the military. Market stable. Stocks in the Midwest area proving inadequate.

V. M & P. Naphthas.—A sizable movement continues to be noted in the paint trade. No change in price structure.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 5.—Paint industry calls and those from other consuming lines are keeping suppliers of petroleum solvents and thinners busy. In some cases there is stringency of supply. Orders for rubber solvent, especially, are very extensive.

Los Angeles, May 5.—Refiners report no vital changes in the supply or demand picture for solvents and diluents. The call is generally steady with paint and lacquer thinners greatly in demand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, Fort Township field, Mich., 10c. per bbl.; Oklahoma City and Cement fields, 6c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Absorption of current supplies and output by the makers of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber continues so all-embracing as to leave little of this liquefied gas available for home heating and private industrial uses. The home heating demand, however, has diminished considerably of late, with the advent of milder weather.

Heptane.—Still moving fairly briskly. Tone steady.

Hexane.—Buying continues to broaden. Market firm.

Octanes.—In unabated inquiry. Prices well maintained.

Pentanes.—Exhibiting increasing buying interest on the part of consumers in various lines. Market strong.

Propane.—Conditions in the market for this liquefied petroleum gas are identical with those prevailing for butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Buying interest diminishing slightly, as users in some instances have accumulated sizable inventories. High standard process types, however, continue in sufficient demand to take up all current production. Market stable.

Paraffin.—Despite a recent reduction in the quantity of crude scale available in this area, due to a sizable export movement, which has been slowed down only slightly by the new individual license requirements, there is still much more of this crude material than of the refined grades. Low melting points continue especially scarce and not expected to be amplified materially until next month.

Petrolatums.—Moving steadily into consuming channels, with prices of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades firmly held.

White Mineral Oil.—Continues in fair request, with both U.S.P. and technical grades being taken in moderate proportions. Market stable.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Maintaining a peak level rate for its average daily output, the production of the oilfields of the United States for the week ended April 29 has shown an increase of 3,950 barrels over that for the previous week to 4,431,300 barrels, which, however, was 10,200 barrels less than PAW's April recommendation. Crude oil runs to stills for that week have exhibited a slight recession, from 4,408,000 barrels to 4,300,000 barrels.

In the direction of opening up new petroleum producing potentialities, a bill has been introduced into the U. S. House of Representatives by Representative Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, for amending the Carey grazing act so as to permit states which have lands available for federal government uses to lease these lands to the government for oil or gas development as well as for grazing.

Simrall Corporation has announced a 10 cents per barrel markup in its posted prices for crude oil in the Fort Township, Mecosta County, Michigan, field to a $1.44 per barrel basis, while the Anderson-Pritchard Refining Corporation of Oklahoma City has issued a list of prices on crude oil in the Oklahoma City and Cement fields, showing an average increase of 6 cents per barrel in these figures.

Fuel Oil.—OPA has established specific cents-per-gallon maximum prices for sales to the United States Government of navy specification 7-0-2d diesel oil by refineries in eight Midwestern States.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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2—Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 250 & 800 gal.

1—Copper Steam Jacketed (85 lb.) Kettle, 500 gal.; others.

4—Alum. & S.S. 40 gal. St. Jktd. Kettles.

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FOR SALE—At fraction original cost, large stock nationally-known manufacturers, nitrate and acetate lacquers and dopes; clear, red, aluminum, blue, white, gray, black, yellow, etc. Government specifications. When inquiring specify type wanted. Also glycol sebacate; aroclor 5460. BOX 115, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY, 1,650 lbs. copper oxide (black), ten tons yellow ochre (dry), 15,000 gallons copper naphthenate, 10,000 lbs. yellow distilled glycerine (97%), 6,000 lbs. ammonium carbonate. BOX 108, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

LIQUIDATION Complete WHITING PLANT

AT BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

1—24" dia. x 40" PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER.

1—18" x 18" LANCASTER TWO-ROLL CRUSHER.

2—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILLS, 6' x 36", silex lined, silent chain drives, motors and starters.

3—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—
10' dia. bowl with 2'3"x19'8" rake,
12' dia. bowl with 2'3"x21'4" rake,
15' dia. bowl with 2'3"x23' rake.

3—DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS—
Trays and Superstructures for 30' dia. x 10'; 30' dia. x 12'; 40' dia. x 12'.

4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.

3—OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTERS—
2—6' x 6'; 1—8' x 8'.

3—INDIRECT HEAT RUGGLES-COLES ROTARY DRYERS—
1—4' x 20' Class B—2, 2—5' x 38'.
Each of these dryers is equipped with combustion chamber, oil burner, exhauster, driving motors, etc.

3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZES, 1—No. 30, 2—No. 40. Each with direct connected motor starting equipment, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and all inter-connecting piping.

3—OLIVER DRY VACUUM PUMPS, 14" x 8", 7¼" x 4", 5¼" x 4".

1—5½" x 5" C-P AIR COMPRESSOR, with 7½ HP motor.

1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, with motor.

1—HARDINGE VOLUMETRIC FEEDER, Size "B," with motor.

3—PORTABLE BELT CONVEYORS, each with motor—1—20' and 2—25' c/c.

2—12" x 17' c/c WELLER BELT CONVEYORS with steel frames.

2—HORIZONTAL STEEL STORAGE TANKS 10' 6" dia. x 30' long, 20,000 gal. and 8'x28' 10,000 gal.

ELECTRIC MOTORS:
30—All 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, and each with starter. 1—3 HP., 9—5 HP., 4—10 HP., 2—20 HP., 3—25 HP., 4—30 HP., 50 HP. and 60 HP.

MISCELLANEOUS:
Packers, Fuel Oil Pumps, Magnetic Separator, Portable Drills, Electric Grinder, etc.

QUICK ACTION! WIRE—PHONE—WRITE

Special Items from Stock

EXPELLERS
6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Buflovac 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, complete.
3—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 36" x 16" Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS, various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
3—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB Jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

ROLLER MILL
1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12"x32", with roller bearings and motor drive.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A.C. Motor.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. Jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergoss No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Mitts & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
2—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER German silver contact parts.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
2—Colton JAR FILLERS; 1—No. 0, 1—No. .

MUST MOVE IMMEDIATELY
From the Plant of
National Sugar Refining Co.
at EDGEWATER, N. J.

40—Centrifugals, 40" dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven.
6—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.
9—Vacuum Pans, 10' to 14', cast iron and copper, with all accessories.
8—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.
Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
1—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Vac. FILLER.
1—O. and J. Rotary LABELER, m. d.
1—Pneumatic 6-head rotary CAPPER, complete with automatic Feeder.
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Announcement

OUR NEW OFFICES ARE NOW AT

225 West 34th St. New York 1, N.Y.

BRyant 9-2040-1-2

WAREHOUSE AND SHOPS:
2401 3rd Avenue
New York, N.Y.

We look forward to greeting you at our new offices.

Selected Items!

Send for complete bulletin

1—Devine 10" x 10" x 10" Vac. Pump, motor driven, with motor.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" C. I. Filter Press, 40 chambers.
1—Ermold Labeler with Belt Conveyor discharge.
5—Shriver & Independent 24" and 42" Filter Press Skeletons.
9—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
3—Delaval Centrifuges, 200, 300.
4—Centrifugals, 20" to 30".
9—Tolhurst 20", 30", 32", 40", 48", and bronze baskets, motor & pulley driven.
8—Condensers, 30 to 500 sq. ft.
10—Bucket Elevators, 20' to 75'.
4—30" Rubber Belt Conveyors, 30'.
2—Buflovak 6' Atm. Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Scott 4'x8' Mixers.
1—Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
8—Colton, Rodgers Tube Closers.
2—Stokes, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
7—World, National Labelers.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 5'x8'.
5—Kiefer Disc Filters.
3—International 18" x 36" Disc Filters.
1—Premier 5" Colloid Mill, 3 HP motor.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
5—Mead Mills, Nos. 1, 2, 3
2—Gruendler Hammer Mills.
3—Williams, JayBee Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".
1—Robinson Attrition Mill, 30", motor driven, 2—40 HP motors.
6—Crushing Rolls, 5"x5", 16"x18", 28"x18", 36"x15".
1—Hardinge 2'x8" Ball Mill.
10—Abbe, Patterson Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
6—Jar Mills, 1 to 6 gals.
5—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".
4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
1—Sturtevant Screen, 3'x8'.
18—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 5 to 75 gal.
7—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, 20 to 600 gal.
24—Steel and Cast Iron Kettles, 40 to 1500 gal., agitated.
3—Powder Mixers, 100, 2000 lb.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9 and 50 gal.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
1—Day 100 gal. Jacketed Mixer.
1—Stokes "M" Tablet Machine.
2—Colton Suppository Machines.
1—Stokes Wet Granulator.
10—Iron Mills, 7" to 18" dia.
35—Rotary, Cent. Pumps, 1" to 6".
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gmp., 5 HP motor.
1—Dopp Soap Crutcher, 1500 lb.
2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.
1—Stokes Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Tanks.
1—Revolvator, 1000 lb.
1—500 gal. Jktd. Agitated Still, 24"x24", column and condenser.
1—Jacketed Still, 330 gal., 20"x14' column.
2—650 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Condensers, Receivers.
1—600 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, motor driven agitator.
5—Jacketed, Closed, Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
1—375 gal. Closed, Steel Jacketed Tank, with 2 HP worm drive.
1—300 gal. Jacketed, Agtd. Kettle.
5—Steel tanks, 100 to 250 gal.

BRILL Equipment Co.
225 West 34th St., New York 1, N.Y.

REBUILT UNITS

2—Devine 200 gal. Agitated Caustic Pots
1—C. I. Bethlehem "Frederiking" Kettle, 1,800 gals.
7—Closed & Open Steel Tanks—200 to 12,000 gals.
1—Oliver Continuous Rotary Filter, 2' x 3'
1—Devine Vacuum Drum Dryer, 40"x60"
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20"
2—Tolhurst 40" Bottom Discharge Extractors
2—Shriver 12" Lead & C. I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses
1—Dry Mixer, 84 cu. ft. capacity
1—Alum. Jack. Ag. Kettle, 150 gals.
1—Stokes Rotary B Tablet Machine
1—Elmes 20 Ton Lab. Press, Electric Platens

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

In Stock, For Delivery

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Shriver 18" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agit. Kettle.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
2—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" and ¾".
4—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
2—Alsop Vac. Bottle Fillers, M.D.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, and 10 HP.
2—400 Ton Buckeye Hydr. Oil Presses, 16" Ram.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—50 gal. Day Type Double Arm Jack. Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Coombs Type CR ½ HP Gyratory Sifter.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
5—Iron & Wood Filter Presses, 8", 12", 24", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 8 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x8".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
5—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300, 302 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30", and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Stee. 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
428 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE menthol crystals or fused according to U. S. Pharmacopoeia or meta homo not U.S.P. Please state full specifications, price, delivery and packing. BOX 107, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WE BUY surplus stocks of drugs, chemicals, botanicals, pharmaceuticals, vitamins, oils, gums, any quantity. Send us your inventories and samples. Immediate action assured. BOX 109, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 110, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SHRIVER DIAPHRAGM PUMPS

1—3A HARD LEAD LIQUID ENDS
CAPACITY 90 G. P. M.
100 LB. PRESSURE
Arranged for motor drive

1—2A CAST IRON LIQUID ENDS
CAPACITY 45 G. P. M.
100 LB. PRESSURE
Arranged for motor drive

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

FOR SALE USED EVAPORATOR

STRUTHERS-WELLS Triple Effect Type IHV Evaporator. Cast iron steam chest with 121—1¼" O.D. No. 14 Gage seamless copper tubes 10'-0" long rolled into ½" hard rolled copper tube sheets. Heating surface in each effect 396 sq. ft. Cast iron vapor head, liquid head, centrifugal entrainment separators, circulating and vapor piping, and equipped with S-W cast iron liquor level controls. S-W barometric multijet condenser, capacity to maintain vacuum of 26" of mercury on 3rd effect when supplied with 360 g.p.m. of water at not more than 80° F.

Unit complete with interconnecting piping, feed and heavy liquor pump.

Unit may be inspected at the plant of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Anaheim, Cal. Address replies to: Engineering Department, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., P. O. Box 1797, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

Positions Vacant

TABLET MAN wanted—To take charge of tablet manufacture and coating in medium-sized plant. We are just erecting one of the finest pharmaceutical manufacturing and research laboratories, and have post-war setup all complete. In 18 years it has never been necessary for even one of our employees to ask for a raise. Medical Products Company, 9145 S. Leavitt street, Chicago 20, Ill.

ORGANIC CHEMIST wanted for work in formulation of adhesives, both emulsion and solvent types. Excellent opportunity for right man. Write, giving educational training, qualifications, draft status, salary required, etc. Williams Manufacturing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio.

TABLET MAN and coater for progressive midwestern pharmaceutical firm; experience advantageous. Steady work; vacation with pay; good hours. Opening for two men. BOX 995, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling industrial chemicals, for well-established organization in midwest. Excellent opportunity. Reply giving full details of experience, past employment, salary, references and enclose recent snapshot. Our employees know of this ad. BOX 996, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

MAN having knowledge of practical maintenance experience to handle small warehousing plant, and experience in handling a small crew of men. This is a steady job, post-war, for the right man. Write, giving age, experience and salary expected. BOX 111, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 72

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION
Rebuilt Machinery
Established 1923

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.
1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

Sell your surplus to us NOW while conditions are still favorable. We supply a world wide foreign clientele.

WE BUY SURPLUS CHEMICALS IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Solvents, Minerals, Chemicals, Colors, Metals, Gums, Oils, Glues, Waxes, Pharmaceuticals, etc.

CHEMICAL SURPLUS & SALVAGE COMPANY
94 Beekman St., New York 7, N. Y. REctor 2-9816

Business Wants

—*Continued from page 71*

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST—GRADUATE, experience preferred, oleo-resinous, pyroxylin, plastic coatings on fabrics. Excellent opportunity. Now and post-war. Write full details. BOX 991, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED TABLET coater. Fast-growing manufacturer of biochemical products, Los Angeles. Write, stating experience and salary. BOX 103, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR POST-WAR, require energetic, reliable young man, 27 to 35, as salesman in European countries; preference given to those having practical experience in oils and kindred line. Position offers excellent chance for rapid advancement. BOX 112, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Qualitative and quantitative analytical chemist; excellent opportunity with new chemical manufacturing concern planning now for post-war work. Plant located North Jersey. BOX 113, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATING

Mayburg Chemical Co.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE!

AS IS, OR THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED

POT STILLS—COPPER, HORIZONTAL

(Each Complete with Coils and Connections)

1—6'0" dia. x 7'4" long, Flanged Heads, 1,585-gal. cap.
1—9'1" dia. x 11'10" long. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 6,600-gal. cap.
1—7'2" dia. x 13'0" long. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 4,000-gal. cap.

POT STILLS—COPPER, VERTICAL

(Complete with Coils and Connections)

1—8'6" dia. x 11'10" high. Lined with Acid-Resisting Brick. 6,200-gal. cap.

ETHER EXTRACTOR, COPPER

3'0" dia. x 28'4½" high, Comp. with Agitator.

20 CONDENSERS

Bronze Tube Sheets, Copper Tubes, Copper or Steel Shells Ranging in Size from 100 to 1,000 Sq. Ft. of Surface.

ALSO AVAILABLE, FROM STOCK

Distillation Columns in Various Sizes.
Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
Rotary Steam Dryers, Compl. with Trunions
2—4'0" dia. x 23'0" long.
1—6'0" dia. x 23'0" long.
4—Juice Heaters, Steel Shell, Brass Tubes, 42" dia. x 9'0" long—550 sq. ft. surface.
10—Coil-Type Vacuum Pans (Complete with Condensers, Catch-alls, etc.).
4—12'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.
2—14'0" Diameter—Cast Iron.
1—11'0" Diameter—All Copper.
3—14'0" Diameter—All Copper.
Copper Tank Cap. 330 gals.
Steel Tanks, Riveted: Cap. 370 gal., 580 gal.
2—Steel Air Tanks (welded), 2'6"x15'5" long.
Ammonia Coolers.
Bucket Elevator, 105'0" high. Buckets 6"x11", Compl. with Drive, Pulley, and Belt.
2—Hammer Mills: 1, Williams Little Grant. Cap. 400 to 600 lbs. corn per hour through 1/16" screen; 1, Williams, Cap. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. corn per hour through 1/16" screen.
Pumps—Centrifugal and Steam, all sizes.
4—Tank Sand Filter Systems, Each 3'0" dia. x 5'0" high, with fittings and "I" Beams.
Peabody Oil Burner—Never Used—Suitable for 150 h.p. Boiler.
Ace Oil Burner—excellent condition.
3—Falk Speed Reducers, 30 h.p., 1,165 r.p.m. to 117.5 r.p.m. output speed. Complete with Couplings and bases.
Crocker-Wheeler Vertical Motor Reducer, 25 h.p., 1,200 r.p.m. to 90 r.p.m. output speed. Complete with Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor.
Copper Coils—Various Sizes and Types.
Copper Tubing, 1" to 14", like new; cast iron flanges attached.
60 Lengths Wire Rope (new) ½"x45'0".
21 C.I. Pipes, 20" I.P.S. x 12'0" long.
Valves: Brass & I.B.B.M., all sizes and types.
2,500 sq. ft. Copper Condenser, 4'0" dia. x 10'0" long, ⅝" O.D. Copper Tubes.
1—Keeler 125 h.p. Horizontal Boiler.
Steam Driven Air Compressor, Westinghouse Type—like new.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST

ORELAND EQUIPMENT CO.

P. O. BOX "E", ORELAND, PENNA.

Positions Vacant

SALESMAN, familiar with pharmaceutical and fine chemicals, wanted by New York concern. State full details. BOX 114, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Must be familiar with production of chrome yellows and chromium oxide. Salary or royalties. BOX 116, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST, M.Sc., draft deferred, eleven years' experience in manufacturing, development, control of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, food products, waxes, emulsions, water; capable of taking charge of laboratory and manufacturing. New York location. BOX 986, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN—Chemically trained salesman opening Cleveland office wants resins, pigments, oils, chemicals to sell paint, rubber, ceramic trade in Cleveland, Akron, Detroit area. BOX 987, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE—His versatile experience includes direction and administration; management of drug manufacturing; knowledge of label and catalog legal requirements; medical literature planning and writing; coordination of technical and sales efforts; pharmaceutical consulting experience. This man is well-informed, has solid pharmaceutical background, stability and pleasing personality. West coast, or any other section. Draft deferred. BOX 104, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PHARMACEUTICAL PLANT manager, college graduate, experienced in production of general line of pharmaceuticals, plant management and purchasing, wishes similar position. Now employed. BOX 106, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GRADUATE CHEMIST—Ten years' experience formulation, production control architectural and industrial paints, varnishes, and specification finishes. Position with post-war future desired in New York area. Box 1, 400 College avenue, New York City.

Products Wanted

NEW PRODUCTS wanted—Successful 40-year-old manufacturing concern with extensive capital and sales outlets wishes to acquire newly-invented or improved products. Consumer products preferred, patented or made from secret formula. Will not deal through brokers. And will only consider products that are worthwhile, that add to established reputation of the company. Write general information about the product, but do not reveal any secret information. All replies will be treated in confidence and given careful consideration. BOX 105, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AVAILABLE NOW!!

1 Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 36" x 24".

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50 Centrifugal Pumps, Motor Driven, from 2" to 12", Bronze and Iron.

2 Triplex Pumps, 8 x 10½ and 5 x 8.

1—3,650 Sq. Ft. Wheeler Surface Condenser.

2—526 cfm Air Compressor Motor Drive.

8 Rotary Kiln—8'6" x 7'6" x 125' and 5'6" x 5' x 60'.

1—60" x 30' Ruggles—Coles Type A8 Double Shell Direct Heat Rotary Dryer.

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ARROWROOT FLOUR—3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Morningstar Nicol, Inc
BANANA FLAKE—50 cs, Kannengieser & Co
BEEF EXTRACT—815 bgs, Armour & Co
LIVER EXTRACT—51 cs, Armour & Co
BLOOD, DR—1,153 bgs, 115,300 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
BONE MEAL—999 bgs, 99,900 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
BONES—910 bgs, 91,000 lbs, Armour & Co
55 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Baugh & Son Co
3,594 bgs, 359,400 lbs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
62 bgs, 6,200 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
BRISTLES—2 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
2 cs, National City Bank
2 cs, F H Cone & Co
8 cs, Robert Schwarz Bristle Corp
14 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
2 cs, S Zeitlin Son & Co
CARDAMOM—14 cs, 1,820 lbs, Volkart Bros
30 cs, 3,900 lbs, Joensson & Cross
15 cs, 1,950 lbs, K I Lister
8 cs, 1,040 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
30 cs, 3,900 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
15 cs, 1,950 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
15 cs, 1,950 lbs, A G Dunn
55 cs, 7,150 lbs, W E Martin
15 cs, 1,950 lbs. Rene Weil
CASHEW KERNELS—1,300 cs, 65,000 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
300 cs, 15,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
2,864 cs, 143,200 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,700 cs, 85,000 lbs, W A Camp & Co
400 cs, 20,000 lbs, J Minir
1,300 cs, 65,000 lbs, Commodity Credit Co.
1,900 cs, 95,000 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
500 cs, 25,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
1,500 cs, 75,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
2,200 cs, 110,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
CASHEW SHELL LIQUID—250 dms, National City Bank
527 dms, Merchants National Bank
CASEIN—2,400 bgs, 312,000 lbs, F H Paul & Stein Bros
CASTOR BEANS—22,013 bgs, 3,301,950 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
CHILLIES—270 bgs, Barclay Bank
635 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa
COCOA BEANS—1,440 bgs, 288,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
3,782 bgs, 756,400 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
1,250 bgs, 250,000 lbs, Machado & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
1,000 bgs, 200,00 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
174,929 bgs, 34,985,800 lbs, U S Commercial Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Kennedy Butcher & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
CORK—16 bgs, Moller & Rothe
VIRGIN—250 bls, J Sennfelt
1,150 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
WASTE—100 bls, Mundet Cork Corp
133 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WOOD—107 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
100 bls, H Casademont
200 bls, J Sennfelt
COTTONSEED MEAL—24,588 bgs, United States Commercial Co
DILLSEED—900 bgs, 84,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
300 bgs, 42,000 lbs, D M Hutton & Co
FLEASEED—100 bgs, Peak & Velsor
300 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
GLUE, HIDE—200 bgs, Transatlantic By Product Co
SHEET—375 bgs, Transatlantic By Product Co
GLUESTOCK—30 bls, H Remis & Co
15 rolls, H Remis & Co
GUM, ARABIC—508 bgs
KARAYA—266 bgs, 46,670 lbs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc
523 bgs, 91,525 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
100 bgs, 17,500 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
100 bgs, 17,500 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
200 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
600 bgs, 105,000 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
100 bgs, 17,500 lbs, Orbis Product Co
600 bgs, 105,000 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
200 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidish
200 bgs, 35,000 lbs, Philipp Bros
100 bgs, 17,500 lbs, Irving Trust Co
500 bgs, 87,500 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
OLIBANUM—100 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Inc
90 bgs, Max Ban Pals
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co
HAIR, COW—3 bls, Robert Schwarz Bristle Co
HORSE TAIL—32 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
34 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
77 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Sons & Co
HOG—26 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
14 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
7 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
10 cs, Sterling National Bank & Trust Co
15 cs
HONEY—43 bbls, Geck Trading Corp
MACE—3 cs, C T Wilson & Co
10 cs, B H Old & Co
MENTHOL—20 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
10 cs, W K Buckley, Inc
35 cs, Arnhold & Co
NUTMEGS—20 bgs, C T Wilson & Co
120 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co
175 bgs, Kennedy Butcher Co
145 bgs, Thomas Scott & Co
145 bgs, A G Dunn
NUX VOMICA—273 bgs, Volkart Bros
OIL, CODLIVER—260 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid
89 bbls, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid
787 bbls, Arista Oil Product Co
541 dms, Arista Oil Product Co
2 pkgs, Arista Oil Product Co
965 dms, Scott & Bowne
200 dms, Whitmeyer Laboratories
569 dms, American Shipping Co
LEMONGRASS—78 dms, Volkart Bros
10 dms, Orbis Product Corp
20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
ORANGE—30 cs, Stuart Bros
NEATSFOOT—210 cks, Charles Hollinshed & Co
143 trcs, Commodity Credit Co
PALM—888 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PETITGRAIN—7 dms, Guaranty Trust Co
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
SASSAFRAS—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
OX GALLS—4 trcs, Armour & Co
TALC—2,286 bgs, Heyman & Co
TANKAGE—2,032 bgs, 203,200 lbs, Armour & Co
7,329 bgs, 732,900 lbs, Charles Hollinshed & Co
TEAWASTE—700 bgs, Meywood Chemical Works
TONKA BEANS—8 cks, Machado & Co
VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Zink & Triest
WAX, BEES—77 bgs, Geck Trading Corp
17 bgs, Machado & Co
32 bgs, H H Pike & Co
48 bgs, Schutte & Focke
96 bgs, Machado & Co
130 bgs, Smith & Nichols
300 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
130 bgs, Lenape Trading Co
130 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co

Fertilizer Materials

—*Continued from page 41*

Any unusual export demand might alter conditions to some extent. No Spanish pyrites has been imported lately and the market remained nominally unchanged. Some Canadian material has reached the market, but it is understood that production is heavily sold ahead.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 5, 1944.—Improvement in weather conditions in the Southeast has permitted farmers to go ahead with their work, but the planting season is about three weeks later than usual. Late orders are now coming in and are being readily satisfied. If weather had remained favorable, fertilizer consumption would have been larger in keeping with the greater acreage planted. Top dressings are expected to command more attention in order to stimulate growth.

Baltimore, May 5, 1944.—Labor shortage has kept fertilizer deliveries behind farmers' requirements. Trading in fish scrap remained at a standstill. While interest has increased, there have been no more contracts reported placed on a when-and-if basis. Fishing operations have started off Florida. Chesapeake Bay and cape points are expected to get under way about June 1. Production of superphosphate has been maintained under difficulties as manpower is exceedingly short and deliveries are getting off late. Feeders have taken any dried blood and tankage that was obtainable at ceiling prices.

Chicago, May 5, 1944.—Exceptionally heavy livestock runs, particularly of hogs, are creating a somewhat expanded organic nitrogenous material supply situation in some cases. Orders are still entered at rates little changed. In general the market's structure is reported fairly firm. Blood was quiet. Tankage business was fair. Bone materials remained in moderate demand. Dried blood principal grade $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Unground feeding grade tankage $5.53 per unit, tankcar $1.75 to $2. Hoof meal $4.25 to $4.50.

Los Angeles, May 5.—The organic picture remains in a tight squeeze and was generally at a standstill. The market has shown no particular change in the past several weeks. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Phosphate.—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered California points.

Ammonia Nitrate.—Quoted at $70 per ton, f.o.b. production plant, plus $4.40 per ton freight allowance.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Quoted at $38 per ton, with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant, with Canadian material on same price equalization.

Blood Meal.—Quoted at $4.53 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles; grinding cost at $6.50 per ton; bags additional.

Fish Meal.—67% protein California sardine meal quoted at $77.50 per ton in cars, f.o.b. production plant, plus $3 merchandising charge.

Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau has released its May issue of "Farm for Victory."

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OPD—5-8-1944

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Effective April 6, Allocation Order M-25 has been revoked and hexamethylenetetramine has been placed under General Allocation Order M-300 as an appendix A material subject to schedule No. 10. The new order still permits purchases under "Small Order Exemption" of quantities up to 10,000 lbs. of formaldehyde, 3,000 lbs. paraformaldehyde and 10,000 lbs. hexamethylenetetramine in any calendar month. These quantities can be obtained without application to WPB.

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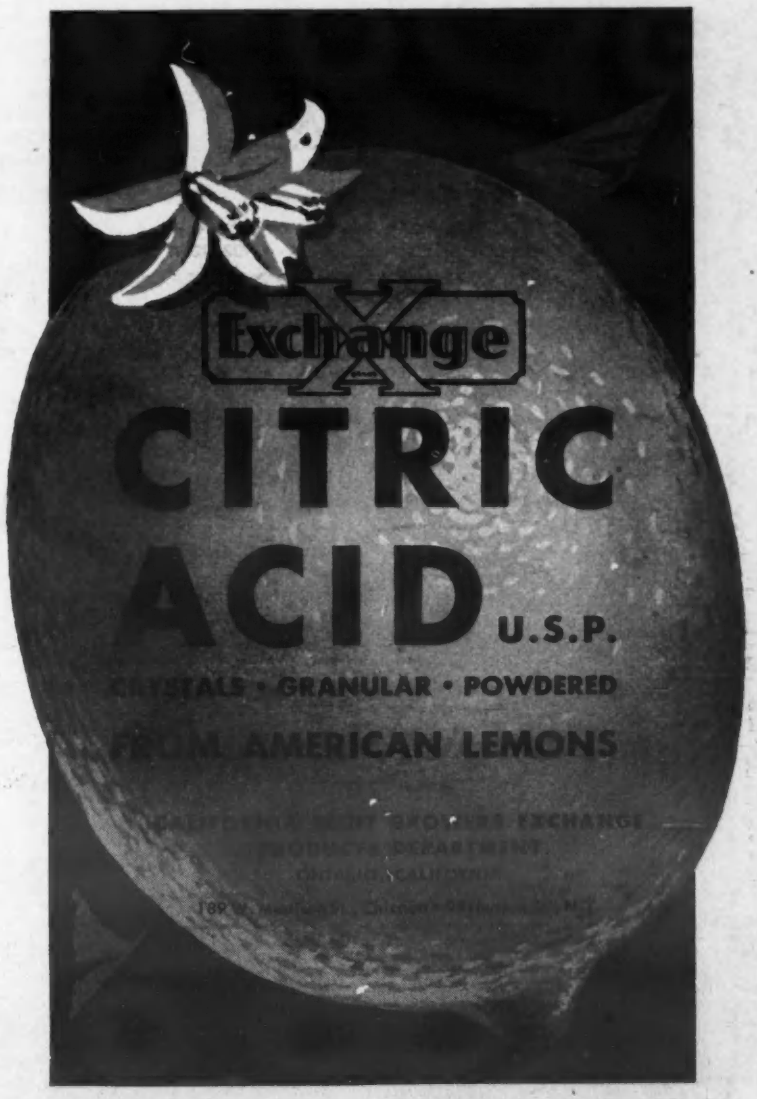

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